THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1782.

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SIR,

AS I know no nearer parallel in hiſtory to the famous floating batteries, lately by a happy concurrence of the interpoſition of Providence and Britiſh bravery ſo completely defeated in the eyes, one may ſay, of all Europe, than the contrivance to defeat the Prince of Parma's deſigns on Antwerp in 1585, I cannot forbear ſending you an account of them and their effect, from Strada's Hiſtory of the Low-Country Wars.

The Duke d'Alva had built a ſtrong citadel in this wealthy city; and the Spaniſh troops mutinying for want of pay, and joining the townſmen and the Spaniſh garriſon in the place, in 1576, ſurpriſed, burned, and plundered it. The Prince of Parma laid ſiege to it in 1584, during a whole year; and never was a fortified town better attacked or better defended. George Rinaldi, architect to the prince, threw over the Scheld, from Marienbourg, on the Flemiſh ſide, to Philipſbourg, on the Brabant ſide of the river, a wooden bridge, 2400 feet in length, twelve feet wide on the ſurface, with two wooden forts on it, forty feet by fifty, and capable of containing near fifty men. The length of this bridge, ſupported by piles, was 200 feet on the Flemiſh ſide; on the Brabant ſide 900, and the forts before mentioned at each end. The central part, near 1250 feet

in length, was laid on thirty-two boats, each ſixty-ſix feet long, and twelve broad, bound together four times by cables and chains, each moored by two anchors, and furniſhed with two great guns, thirty ſoldiers, and four ſeamen. On each ſide of this centre, for 1252 feet, was ſtationed a length of floats compoſed of vaſt beams, laid on thirty-three barges filled with empty caſks, and moored by two anchors each, and armed with 154 maſſive iron-pointed ſpears. The beſieged ſuffered the enemy to carry on this work during the winter, when they might have had, according to Grotius, many opportunities to interrupt it: and it was not till ſpring 1585 that they took any meaſures to demoliſh it. All attempts to burn or cut looſe theſe veſſels failing, Giambelli, an engineer who had deſerted to them from the Spaniſh ſervice, contrived four hulks, with flat bottoms and high ſides, of immenſe ſtrength and thickneſs. In the bottom of the veſſels, for the whole length, he ſpread a floor of lime and brick, one foot thick and five broad, on which, by ſeveral croſs walls one inch high, he formed a mine, three feet every way, filled with gunpowder. This he covered with tomb-ſtones and mill-ſtones, and others of the largeſt ſize, and over theſe raiſed an arch of great ſtones, terminating in a point, in order the better to diffuſe the deſtruction in different directions; and in the hollow of this arch he lodged a quantity of iron and ſtone balls, chains, hooks, nails, knives, and every other inſtrument of death which his miſchievous ingenuity could ſuggeſt. The whole ſpace between the ſhips ſides, the walls, and roof of the mine, was cloſe filled up with hewn ſtone, and boards ſtrongly nailed together, and concealed by ſolid plank and brickwork. In the middle he placed a pile of burning wood, to make it ſeem as if the deſign was to burn the bridge: under which was concealed a quantity of pitch and ſulphur, which would continue alight till it reached the train of the mine. This train in ſome was old junk daubed over with brimſtone, contrived to hold out till, as he had calculated, the veſſels would reach the bridge. In others he had fixed a kind of wheel, which was to make a certain number of revolutions, till at laſt, with an accelerated motion, ſtriking certain flints which it met with, it would by the ſparks ſet fire to the combuſtibles and mine. Beſides theſe four, he contrived thirteen ſmaller veſſels, which were only fire-ſhips. The enemy conceiving an attack with ſhips was intended on the bridge on both ſides at once, placed a greater number of men on it, and augmented the garriſons in the forts at the ends. On the appearance of the fire-ſhips in a blaze in a regular ſucceſſion, the bridge was lined with troops, both ſoldiers and officers. When all the ſhips were now got within two miles of the bridge, the ſailors on board the mine-ſhips ſet fire to their combuſtibles, and took to their boats. The ſhips, left to themſelves, floated in different directions down the ſtream; ſome of the leſſer ran aground on the banks of the river. One of the larger let in the water, and vaniſhed in ſmoke and flaſh; two others were driven aground by the current on the Flemiſh ſhore. The fourth ſeemed tending the ſame way, and likely to fall foul on ſome of the outermoſt of the floats. Some of the enemy had got on board one of the two to examine it, when on a ſudden the fourth, which was much the largeſt of all, having forced its way, was got to the bridge. The prince alarmed, had given orders to the ſailors to get on board and put out the fire, and waited the event in the wooden fort at the Flemiſh end of the bridge, with ſeveral captains and guards. An old Spaniſh enſign, after earneſt ſolicitation, at length almoſt dragged him away. He was ſcarce got into Marienburgh with two of his officers, when the veſſel blew up with a moſt dreadful exploſion, carrying with it the wooden fort againſt which it lay, with the wood-work of the bridge next to Marienburgh, part of the boat-work next to the fort, with all the ſoldiers, ſeamen, officers, cannons, arms, and ammunition, and diſcharging its contents with ſuch violence, that ſome of the largeſt tomb-ſtones were found a mile off, buried four palms in the ground. The river opened to its bed, and overflowed its banks, and roſe a foot above the fortifications at Marienburgh. The ſhock was felt for nine miles round. The number of men killed amounted to upwards of 800, beſides thoſe who were wounded and maimed. Two officers of great merit were killed on the ſpot in the fort which the prince had juſt before quitted; and the prince himſelf was ſtruck down by a large timber, and found with his ſword drawn

drawn in his hand like a perſon in a trance, and near him two of his officers, one having hold of his knees, and the other wounded in the head. The damage done to the bridge was ſoon repaired, and the city ſurrendered on honourable terms about a month after.

Gent. Mag.

Copies of two letters which paſſed between the Duke de Crillon and Gen. Elliot during the ſiege of Gibraltar.

SIR, *Camp of Buenaviſta, Aug.* 19. 1782.

HIS Royal Highneſs Compte d'Artois, who has received permiſſion from the King his brother to aſſiſt at the ſiege, as a volunteer in the combined army, of which their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties have honoured me with the command, arrived in this camp the 15th inſtant. This young Prince has been pleaſed, in paſſing through Madrid, to take charge of ſome letters, which had been ſent to that capital from this, and which are addreſſed to perſons belonging to your garriſon: his Royal Highneſs has deſired that I would tranſmit them to you, and that to this mark of his goodneſs and attention, I ſhould add the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of eſteem for your perſon and character. I feel the greater pleaſure in giving this mark of condeſcenſion in this auguſt Prince, as it furniſhes me with a pretext, which I have been anxiouſly looking for theſe two months that I have been in this camp, to aſſure you of the high eſteem I have conceived for your Excellency; of the immenſe deſire I feel of deſerving yours; and of the pleaſure to which I look forward of becoming your friend, after I ſhall have learnt to render myſelf worthy of the honour of facing you as an enemy. His Highneſs the Duke de Bourbon, who arrived here twenty-four hours after Compte d'Artois, deſires alſo that I ſhould aſſure you of his particular eſteem. Permit me, dear General, to offer you a few little triſles for your table, of which I am ſure you muſt ſtand in need: as I know you live entirely on vegetables, I ſhould be glad to know what kind you like beſt. I ſhall add a few partridges for the gentlemen of your houſehold, and ſome ice, which I preſume will not be diſagreeable, in the exceſſive heat of this climate at this ſeaſon of the year. I hope you will be obliging enough to accept the ſmall portion which I ſend with this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Excellency Gen. Elliot, &c.

The Anſwer.

SIR, *Gibraltar, Aug.* 20.

I Find myſelf highly honoured by your obliging letter of yeſterday, in which your Excellency was ſo kind as to inform me of the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highneſs the Compte d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, to ſerve as volunteers at the ſiege. Theſe Princes have ſhewn their judgement in making choice of a maſter in the art of war, whoſe abilities cannot fail to form great warriors. I am really overwhelmed with the condeſcenſion of his Royal Highneſs, in ſuffering ſome letters for perſons in this town to be conveyed from Madrid in his carriages: I flatter myſelf that your Excellency will give my moſt profound reſpects to his Royal Highneſs, and to the Duke de Bourbon, for the expreſſions of eſteem with which they have been pleaſed to honour ſo inſignificant a perſon as I am.

I return a thouſand thanks to your Excellency for your handſome preſent of fruits, vegetables, and game: you will excuſe me, however, I truſt, when I aſſure you, that in accepting your preſent, I have broken through a reſolution which I had faithfully kept ſince the beginning of the war, and that was, never to receive, or procure by any means whatever, any proviſions or other commodity for my own private uſe; ſo that, without any preference, every thing is ſold publicly here; and the private ſoldier, if he has money, can become a purchaſer, as ſoon as the governor. I confeſs I make it a point of honour to partake both of plenty and ſcarcity, in common with the loweſt of my brave fellow-ſoldiers: this furniſhes me with an excuſe for the liberty I now take, of intreating your Excellency not to heap any more favours on me of this kind, as in future I cannot convert your preſents to my own private uſe. Indeed, to be plain with your Excellency, though vegetables at this ſeaſon are ſcarce with us, every one of us has got a quantity proportioned to the labour he has beſtowed in raiſing them. The Engliſh are naturally fond of gardening and cultivation; and here we find our amuſement

in it, during the intervals of reſt from public duty.

The promiſe which the Duke de Crillon makes to honour me, in proper time and place, with his friendſhip, lays me under infinite obligations: the intereſts of our ſovereigns being once ſolidly ſettled, I ſhall with eagerneſs embrace the firſt opportunity to avail myſelf of ſo precious a treaſure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Excellency the Duke de Crillon, &c.

Letter ſaid to have been written by Mr Laurens, to a merchant in London, on the event of his ſon's death. [*p.* 600.]

My dear Friend,

I Have a melancholy tale to ſend you. My ſon was killed at Cambohee Bluff, at the head of a ſmall detachment, in a ſkirmiſh with a party of the Britiſh forces under the command of Maj. Brereton. When I revolve this fatal blow, and turn the circumſtances of the preſent war in my mind, I am led to conclude, that Providence frowns on the obſtinate continuance of ſo unnatural a conteſt, and points its vengeance at the leading men. I had hopes in the riſing glory of this excellent young man, which fed my declining years with comfort. I looked on him with all the fond delight of an approving parent; and I conſidered him in a direct path to the higheſt honours which our new world could beſtow.—But I have been too ambitious; for juſt in the very moment when my fabric of glory was completed, an unerring hand hurled a fatal ball, that has levelled the building for ever, and leaves me to mourn out the remainder of life in ſorrow and affliction. I now indeed feel thoſe pangs, moſt ſenſibly, which other ſonleſs parents have experienced ſince the ſword has been unſheathed on the American ſhore; nor can that philoſophy which I preached to others, afford one ray of comfort to me. I am deprived of that which cannot be reſtored, and muſt acknowledge the juſtice of Heaven in not exempting the principal agents in war from the uncommon calamities of battle.

Good God! my friend, what a ſcene of blood has been exhibited in this conteſt? How many widows have been made, how many orphans has it occaſioned? and alas! how many, many ſons have been ſnatched from their now unhappy parents! The very earth ſmokes with blood; and almoſt every field contains the ſlaughtered bodies of Britons and Americans, whoſe animoſity was only to be reconciled in the grave of death.—When I ſeriouſly conſider theſe matters, as in the preſent moment I do, a train of horror riſes to my imagination, and I ſee that the impropriety of the leaders on both ſides is the ſole cauſe of all that has happened; and that on them vengeance will fall in the end. It is time, therefore, to think of peace—it is time that the ſword ſhould return to its quiet habitation, and that the arms which have been lifted againſt each other, ſhould now embrace with brotherly affection; and by a permanent bond of friendſhip, make ſome atonement for all the miſchiefs they have occaſioned.

On my part, you may reſt aſſured, that every effort ſhall be exerted to bring about this great object, and once more to bind in unity and concord thoſe brethren who have been ſo long attempting the deſtruction of each other. There are many falſe lights, in which the patriotic glory of a citizen is often viewed; and one of them, is the deſtruction of a fellow-creature for an error in thinking—a fellow-creature, not in the character of a common enemy, but in the internal habits of fraternal friendſhip. This life, my dear friend, is but a ſhort ſpace of time; and our buſineſs ſhould be to make ourſelves happy; not in the glare of military atchievements, nor in the ambition of civil oppreſſion: The one is murder—the other tyranny: Both, in an enlightened age, are to be avoided, if thoſe who preſide had as much reſpect for the well-being of thoſe whom they govern, as they entertain for their own ambition, or their own emolument. The great maſs of mankind are never in the wrong. Error always ariſes from a few leaders, whoſe opinions are held too ſacred, and whoſe judgement is often miſtaken. This truth is fatally verified in the preſent war, which might have been eaſily avoided, had Great Britain been leſs haughty, and America been more diſpaſſionate. The *Rubicon*, however, is now indeed paſſed, and its ſtream has been crimſoned with kindred gore.

I have now no ambition left, but that of ſeeing peace reſtored.—I have no other glory in view; for he on whom my only hope reſted, is numbered among

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the thouſands of his countrymen whoſe pulſe of life no longer beats.—My boy is gone, and with him all my happineſs! He was in the bloom of life—in the fulneſs of military fame, adored, reſpected, and eſteemed by all who knew him. The loſs of ſuch a ſon is enough to break an old man's heart. Indeed, indeed my friend, I moſt ſenſibly feel the ſtroke; nor can all my fortitude on this occaſion riſe ſuperior to the infirmities of nature. My enemies in malice, for ſuch almoſt every man has, may now triumph: they ſee me ſtabbed in the tendereſt, in the only vulnerable part: they ſee me the moſt wretched of mankind, taſting all the miſery of the moſt poignant diſtreſs, in defence of the bleſſings of a country in which I can never taſte happineſs. Farewell! and may we ſoon meet the day, when we ſhall embrace as national brothers, in the ſame manner we now can do as private friends.

Your's, &c. &c. &c.

Account of Mrs SIDDONS, *the celebrated Actreſs.*

THat profeſſional excellence is a title to public notice, is a truth too obvious to require the ſupport of argument; and in whatever rank or ſtation of life it is accompanied with virtue, and unſtained reputation, it claims, in a peculiar degree, diſtinction, attention, and regard: to record merit, is the duty of the biographer; to regiſter worth, his moſt delightful employment.

This celebrated actreſs is the daughter of Mr Roger Kemble, who is deſcended from a reputable family in the town of Hereford, and went upon the ſtage early. He ſoon after took, as a partner for life, a lady of the ſame profeſſion, who acquired a very conſiderable degree of reputation as an actreſs, being generally admired for peculiar propriety of ſpeaking. Of this marriage Mrs Siddons was one of the fruits; for her parents had ſeveral other children, three or four of whom are now living, who follow the profeſſion of their father, and who poſſeſs, in an eminent degree, the talents of their mother.

At the age of thirteen, Miſs Kemble (the preſent Mrs Siddons) performed the principal ſinging parts with the itinerant company of which her parents were now become proprietors, in a ſtyle very unuſual on any other than a London ſtage; and in a year or two after a mutual attachment took place between her and Mr Siddons, which was ſoon diſcovered by her mother, and, on account of her extreme youth, diſcouraged by her parents; who having in vain uſed every argument to diſſuade her from ſo early an engagement, as a laſt expedient took her off the ſtage, and placed her as a companion with a lady of ſome rank in London, who had ſeen and admired her in her profeſſional capacity, and now profeſſed a friendſhip for her.

In this ſituation ſhe continued two years; but her propenſity for the ſtage, and her preference for her lover, having received no check from this irkſome interval, and pining to return to her profeſſion, and probably to the poſſeſſor of her heart, ſhe made a private application to Mr Garrick, frankly informing him who ſhe was, and ſoliciting his protection, if, on hearing her ſpeak, he ſhould be of opinion that her talents might be uſeful to him on the London ſtage. He accordingly heard her rehearſe ſome of the moſt ſtriking ſpeeches in the part of Jane Shore; ſeemed highly pleaſed at her manner and delivery; wondered how ſhe had got rid of the provincial *te, tum, ti*; but told her he was ably ſupplied with heroines by Mrs Yates and Miſs Younge; acknowledged her merit —was concerned he could do nothing for her—and a-a-wiſhed her a good morning.

Though diſappointed in her profeſſional plan, her tender attachment was, however, ſtill predominant. A correſpondence had conſtantly been kept up between the lovers; and it was determined to make one more effort to obtain the conſent of her parents, and if that ſhould fail, a journey to Scotland was to be the reſult: this was, however, rendered unneceſſary, by their compliance with a requeſt founded apparently on the genuine paſſion of love; and the union was completed under the ſanction of parental conſent, her father himſelf giving her hand to Mr Siddons, though ſhe was ſtill under eighteen.

She now betook herſelf again to the ſtage, and appeared at Cheltenham; which, in the ſeaſon for taking the mineral waters, for which its neighbourhood is famous, is viſited by ſome of the firſt families in the kingdom. This ſeaſon happened to be remarkable for a brilliant aſſemblage of company; and, among others, Lord Bruce (now Earl of Aylesbury)

bury) and his family honoured Cheltenham with their preſence, and were conſtant viſitors at the theatre, where they ſoon remarked the riſing merit of our young actreſs; and not only attended every evening of her performance, but honoured her with as frequent calls at her lodgings; and having ſeen her in a variety of characters, intereſted themſelves highly in her favour; and ſo ſtrongly recommended her to the managers of Drury-Lane, that Mr Garrick diſpatched the Rev. Mr B—— to make his obſervations on her performance; who having ſeen her in the character of Roſalind, in Shakeſpeare's "*As you like it*," has been heard to acknowledge, that even the warm eulogiums of the Noble Lord fell ſhort of her merit.

Under the perſuaſion of this reverend gentleman, Mr and Mrs Siddons agreed, that the latter ſhould engage herſelf without any fixed ſalary, or any ſtipulation as to term; theſe were matters left to the honour of the managers. No propoſals were made on the part of the lady; and ſhe appeared in the character of Portia, and afterwards in ſome leſs conſpicuous parts; and though, according to the opinion of a critic of ſome importance, her performances were "without marked cenſure, or diſtinguiſhed applauſe," the failure of obtaining the latter may probably be attributed, with juſtice, rather to the diſpoſition of the manager, and his preference to his old heroines, than to any deficiency in the powers of the actreſs, though her talents were not then ripened to the degree of perfection on which her preſent fame is founded.

Thoſe who knew the late manager of Drury-Lane, though they muſt admire his unrivalled abilities, cannot be at a loſs to recollect, that the merit which received his approbation, muſt have been of his own diſcovering, and that the recommendation of others was by no means the path which led to his favour: and this may ſerve to account for his diſcharging Mrs Siddons at the end of the firſt ſeaſon; a circumſtance againſt which ſhe had neglected to guard, having placed her confidence on his honour, without terms or conditions.

But, whatever motives might have influenced this meaſure, certain it is, that the treatment ſhe received made ſo deep an impreſſion on the mind of Mrs Siddons, that ſhe ſolemnly determined never again to apply to a London manager; a reſolution to which, it is well known, ſhe hath inviolably adhered.

Soon after this event, ſhe was engaged by Mr Palmer, manager of the Bath company; and her progreſſive riſe in the public favour here, will as ſtrongly mark her tragic powers, as the change in the ſtate of this theatre will exemplify the ſtriking effect they produced.

On Mrs Siddons's firſt joining the Bath company, the weeping Muſe was fallen ſo low in the public eſteem, that ſhe was ſcarcely ever troubled by the manager, but on Thurſday nights, when he knew the boxes would be empty on account of the Cotillion Balls. And on theſe nights did our heroine, for ſome time, diſplay her unnoticed powers to almoſt unoccupied benches: but Sterling merit will not be long kept in obſcurity; in ſpite of prejudice or faſhion it will be diſcloſed, and by its own efforts it will at length riſe ſuperior to ſiniſter events and unpropitious circumſtances.

Accident brought to the theatre, on one of its unfavourable nights, ſome judges of theatric abilities: they ſaw, and admired; a whiſper was circulated that an actreſs of uncommon talents was exerting them without patronage or praiſe; the attention of the public was excited, their curioſity raiſed; they attended the performances, and were gratified beyond their expectations; and in the following ſeaſon, if Mrs Siddons's name appeared in the bills for Belvidera, Jane Shore, or any other capital character in tragedy, the houſe was as much crouded on a Thurſday night as on any other in the week; and ſo highly was her public and private character held in eſtimation, that it was equally unfaſhionable not to be of Mrs Siddons's acquaintance, and to viſit the theatre on a night when ſhe was not to appear on the ſtage.

In the beginning of the year 1781, the proprietors of Drury-Lane theatre, now fully appriſed of her value by her eſtabliſhed and increaſing reputation, ſet on foot a treaty to engage her once more for that ſtage; which was happily completed before the end of that year; and ſhe appeared there in the character of Iſabella on the 10th of October in the preſent ſeaſon.

But we muſt not omit to mention, that tho' the Bath manager was well acquainted with the proceedings of this treaty, yet, influenced by ſome motives, at which it is impoſſible

impoſſible even to gueſs, he took no pains to obviate ſo heavy a loſs as the departure of this highly favoured actreſs; though, as we are well aſſured, her grateful ſenſe of the many favours and civilities which ſhe had received at that place, would have induced her to decline the advantages of her removal, for a trifling addition to her then very ſmall ſalary; but even this addition he did not think fit to offer, till he was certain matters were nearly brought to a concluſion for her London engagement.

Previous to the expiration of her engagement at Bath, Mrs Siddons wrote and ſpoke an elegant poetical addreſs, which has been generally admired. In the bills of the day, ſhe undertook to produce to the audience *three reaſons* for quitting that theatre; a promiſe which excited the public curioſity, and drew together the moſt numerous audience that ever aſſembled at that place. The addreſs opened with proper acknowledgements of gratitude; and, after expreſſing her regret at the thoughts of leaving her patrons and friends, ſhe produced her three reaſons, in three beautiful children. The effect this concluſive argument had on the audience can be better conceived than expreſſed: certain it is, that the hearts and hands of the audience gave evident tokens of approbation; the latter being employed by one part of them in loud and repeated plaudits, while thoſe of the ſofter part were fully engaged in wiping the tears of ſenſibility from eyes to which they communicated additional luſtre.

Mrs Siddons's profeſſional merit is ſo univerſally admitted, that it would be ſuperfluous to enlarge upon it in this place: we ſhall therefore only obſerve, that her attitudes are beautiful, the inflections of her voice tuneful and ſignificative, and her delivery ſo natural, that this qualification alone would conſtitute her an actreſs of diſtinguiſhed merit.

Mrs Siddons's perſon is peculiarly pleaſing: her ſtature of that exact height which neither riſes to the gigantic, nor dwindles to the unconſequential; her face ſpeaks the emotions of the mind more forcibly than that of any other performer we ever recollect to have ſeen; and we have ſeldom obſerved any actreſs tread the ſtage more *gracefully*—a term which we mean to ſeparate from *dignity*, attempts at which have, in our opinion, frequently occaſioned groſs abſurdity.

What remains is the moſt pleaſing part of our taſk, and it is with peculiar ſatisfaction we ſpeak from unqueſtionable authority of the unblameable life, unſullied reputation, and amiable manners, of this deſervedly favourite actreſs. Virtue is, in all ſtations of life, the ſubject of praiſe; but it is intitled to a double ſhare of applauſe, where it is found in the moſt perilous ſituations, and where it is expoſed to the greateſt variety of temptations, and thoſe of the moſt powerful kind. Highly grateful is the tribute of public approbation, but it is only honourable when it is founded as much in the exerciſe of virtue, as of ſplendid talents, and ſuperior abilities.

Britiſh Mag.

On the efficacy of Vinegar in the Hydrophobia. By M. Beudon, Surgeon.

[From the Hiſtory of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for the year 1777 and 1778.]

THere is a very ſingular and curious inſtance of this efficacy in a caſe related by this dextrous practitioner, which we ſhall here abridge, as it may prove uſeful. A mad dog had bitten a ſow, which was to farrow in about three weeks, and wounded her grievouſly in the thigh: he afterwards attacked a ſmall lap-dog, wounded him in the neck, tore off the half of his ear, and then made his eſcape. The maſter of the family where this accident happened, gave orders that the ſow and the little dog ſhould be killed; but M. Beudon prevailed upon him to change his mind, and to ſhut them up in a place where he might try ſome experiments upon them. He ſhut up the ſow in a ſtable, and made a hole in the wall, through which he obſerved her every day with the moſt careful attention; and he conveyed food to her by means of a ſtone trough, which paſſed from the yard into the ſtable. During five days the animal fed as uſual; the ſixth it was found ſtanding with its head leaning on its food, and in this poſture it remained three days. The tenth it was ſeized with a raging fit of madneſs: its eyes ſparkled: it foamed at the mouth: wandered backwards and forwards in the ſtable, and from time to time knocked its head againſt one of the planks. The fit continued ſeven hours, after which the creature grew calm and lay down. M. Beudon ſeized this inſtant to employ his remedy. He

let

let down, through the hole into the ſtable, a caldron, in which he had warmed four pots of ſtrong vinegar: after which he ſtopped the holes in the ſtable, to prevent all communication with the outer air. In about an hour, his ſervant, who liſtened at the door to the motions of the animal, heard a noiſe which reſembled drinking; and, upon examination, the ſow was obſerved ſtanding and drinking the vinegar with the greateſt avidity. Upon this M. Beudon placed in the trough a quantity of bran, moiſtened with vinegar, of which the day following nothing remained. He continued to moiſten the food of the animal with vinegar, and to give it for drink an equal mixture of vinegar and water, with a ſmall quantity of barley flower, until it had farrowed. During the firſt days after this, he gave the *patient* barley flower, moiſtened with equal portions of water and vinegar, and the whole ſweetened with a little honey. The ſow and her pigs were kept a month in their confinement; and when M. Beudon ſaw that there was no appearance of a returning fit, he turned them out into an incloſure, where they were alone, *in a family way*. The young were educated by the mother as uſual, and afterwards brought to the market, and the latter farrowed again.—A ſimilar treatment, here alſo circumſtantially related, cured the little dog; and the great one, who had been the beginner of the miſchief, and had returned home after three days abſence. In ſhort, ſow and dogs are well and hearty, and ſeem to have recovered perfectly their *ſober* ſenſes.—Among other ſucceſsful remedies againſt the hydrophobia, our author mentions, in his liſt, a powder made of the leaves of the palm-tree. We have ſeen, in the *Bibliotheca Chirurgicalis* of M. Richter, an intereſting account of the efficacy of the powder of the root of the *Solanum* (Night Shade) in this caſe, and a deſcription of the manner of employing it.

Remarkable inſtance of the recovery of the ſight of an eye which had been blind upwards of twenty years.

THE ingenious Mr James Ferguſon, for twenty years and upwards, had loſt the ſight of his right eye by a cataract; and in the year 1768, after giving his lectures at Edinburgh, upon his return to London, he recovered the ſight of that eye in a very extraordinary manner, of which he gives the following account, in a letter to a friend, dated, London, Feb. 26. 1769.

"The hiſtory of my eye is as follows. One day whilſt I was at Kelſo, and going up as uſual to dine at Sir Alexander Don's, one of the young ladies deſired me to bring up the air-gun; which I did, and charged it with air and ſmall ſhot, after dinner, for them to try who could drive moſt of the ſhot into a board which was ſet up on purpoſe on the green.—One of the young ladies took the gun and fired at the board; but it was too hard for the ſhot to penetrate; ſo that a great deal of the ſhot flew back among us, and one of them ſtruck me on the blind eye, which then gave me a great deal of pain. A ſlight inflammation came on, and I went to Berwick, never minding it, nor thinking any thing about it. The whole ended with a ſmall running of matter, and then all was well. But ſoon after, as I was reading in a book of pretty large print, I happened to rub my left eye with my hand, and during *that* time, was ſurpriſed to find that I could ſee to read with my right eye alone; although before that time, I could only ſee the light by it, and not diſcern the ſhape of any object. But now, I can not only ſee to read by that eye, but alſo can diſcern objects, ſo as to know a houſe at a mile's diſtance."

Invention of a SHELL *for burning Ships.*

AT Breſt a ſhell is ſaid to have been invented for burning ſhips at ſea or in port, which has made a great noiſe in France. It is a hollow ball, the ſhell of which is made ſo thin, that ſtriking againſt a maſt, yard, or even a rope, will break it. There is a partition in it which divides it into two equal cells, in one of which ten, twelve, or more pounds of oil of turpentine are put, and in the other an equal quantity of ſpirit of nitre. Theſe, by the burſting of the ball, unite, and immediately kindling into a flame, cauſe ſuch an intenſe heat that no combuſtible can reſiſt. Dr Watſon (ſince made Bp of Llandaff) had a view to apply theſe bodies to military purpoſes, when in his Chymiſtry he tells us, that it is poſſible to deſtroy a ſhip, or a citadel, or an army, by ſhowers of liquid fire, ſpontaneouſly lighted in the air. Dr Franklin had an idea of the ſame kind, but ſuppreſſed it from a principle of humanity.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 640.]

On Dec. 12. Mr Orde having brought up the report from the committee of ſupply, Sir Ed. Aſtly ſaid, he had no objection whatever to granting his Majeſty the additional number of ſeamen applied for; but he hoped the Houſe would take it into conſideration, and apply a remedy to that diſgraceful and unconſtitutional mode of manning the navy by preſſing. It was, he ſaid, a ſcandal to government, and a ſhameful violation of the rights and liberties of the ſubject. What idea could be more horrid to a liberal mind, than that of a ſeaman returning, perhaps from an Eaſt-India voyage, after an abſence of two years, in full hopes of ſeeing his wife, his children, and friends, to be ſeized on the inſtant of his coming into port, and ſent perhaps to the very oppoſite part of the globe to that from which he had juſt arrived. His family, it might be ſaid, would be taken care of: but that was not the caſe; the only proviſion his family were intitled to, was their pariſh.

Mr Martin, in very ſevere terms, reprobated the practice, as being inhuman, unconſtitutional, and unworthy of a free government.

Mr Huſſey ſaid, that if miniſters would aſſure the Houſe there would be a war, he would certainly vote, not only for the additional men demanded, but for any further addition. He had repeatedly urged the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the navy laſt ſeſſions, and he was now happy to find, that the navy had increaſed, and was increaſing. He had formerly ſuggeſted the probability of manning the navy, by mixing a proportion of landſmen with ſeamen; and he found upon inquiry, that ſeveral experienced naval officers had approved of the idea as practicable and ſalutary. He therefore hoped this matter would be attended to.—— The report was then agreed to.

Gen. Conway then roſe, and after paſſing the higheſt encomiums on Gen. Elliot, moved, "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Gen. Elliot, for his brave and gallant behaviour in defending Gibraltar."

Lord Mulgrave ſeconded the motion, with an eulogium upon the General, in a diction of the moſt deſcriptive language, which he pronounced with a warmth of feeling that repeatedly impeded his utterance. He ſaid, on this occaſion he felt himſelf under the greateſt difficulty, from the impoſſibility of doing juſtice to the merits of Gen. Elliot. Any man, he ſaid, might have an aſpiring mind, but he had ſeen the General in the midſt of danger at once exerciſing the greateſt powers of wiſdom, the moſt tender offices of humanity, and at the ſame time an attention to the moſt minute military duties. His wiſdom and courage appeared more than human; but what was infinitely more to his honour, ſo was his compaſſion.

Sir G. Howard declared he did not know ſo great a military character as Gen. Elliot. Every eſſential for a ſoldier were combined in him.—He did not think the preſent motion ſufficiently deſcriptive of his merit, and therefore begged leave to move, as an amendment, that after the word Gibraltar, ſhould be added the words, "the moſt important and valuable fortreſs of his Majeſty's foreign poſſeſſions."

This amendment occaſioned a long debate, but was withdrawn; after which the original motion paſſed unanimouſly.

Gen. Conway then moved the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Howe, which paſſed with one diſſenting voice given by Com. Johnſtone.

Gen. Conway then moved the thanks of the Houſe to Genl Boyd and Green, to Sir Roger Curtis, and to the officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers of the garriſon.

Com. Johnſtone, though he had a juſt ſenſe of the merits of all mentioned in this motion, by no means approved of giving the thanks of the Houſe to any but the firſt in command. The modern cuſtom of thanking every body, for every thing, and nothing, frittered away the dignity of the votes of thanks of that Houſe. This was not for want of reſpect to Gen. Boyd, who was a man he dearly loved, his old friend and companion, and his near relation. He wiſhed only to make the thanks more valuable, by giving them more ſparingly.

Mr Secretary Townſhend roſe and informed the Houſe, that Gen. Elliot had written home warmly in favour of Lt-Gen. Boyd, to whom he had entruſted the direction of the batteries that demoliſhed and ſet fire to the Spaniſh batteries on the iſthmus, on the land attack on the 8th of September, but the letter for the Gazette having been aukwardly extracted, that circumſtance, ſo honour-

able to Gen. Boyd, had not appeared in print; but to ſet the matter right, he had written to Gen. Boyd, to let him know the juſtice the Governor had done to his merit.

Gen. Roſs wiſhed Gen. Boyd's name to be ſtruck out of the motion, and contended, that voting the thanks of the Houſe to him would diſgrace the dignity of the Houſe; and if he was ſure to ſtand ſingle in the diviſion, he would take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it, and go out at the door alone.

Mr Burke endeavoured to perſuade Gen. Roſs not to diſturb the harmony and good humour of the Houſe, but to let the vote paſs unanimouſly.

Mr Secretary Townſhend ſpoke warmly in praiſe of Gen. Boyd.

Gen. Roſs perſiſted, and moved, that Lt-Gen. Boyd's name be left out of the motion. No member ſeconding it, the amendment could not be put. Gen. Roſs walked out alone, when the Speaker put the original motion, which paſſed *nem. con.*

The thanks of the Houſe were alſo voted to Sir Ed. Hughes, Com. King, and Sir Eyre Coote.

Motions for thanks to the above officers were likewiſe made in the Houſe of Peers, and unanimouſly agreed to.

In the Houſe of Lords, Dec. 13. as ſoon as the Earl of Shelburne had taken his ſeat, the Earl of Fitzwilliam roſe, and ſaid, the nation were at a loſs to reconcile what had been ſaid on a former day in that Houſe by a Noble Lord, with an aſſertion of one of his colleagues in the other Houſe. The Noble Lord, on being aſked if independence had been fully granted, inſtead of making a reply, had recourſe to his Majeſty's ſpeech, and ſaid, that independence had been offered. The ſame queſtion having been put by an Hon. Gentleman in the other Houſe to one of the members of the cabinet, he received in anſwer, that the treaty ſigned with the American colonies irrevocably acknowledged their independence on this country. What muſt ſurrounding nations think of men, who, acting as miniſters of this country, and being called on, could reply to ſo material a queſtion in ſuch oppoſite terms? He therefore ſhould requeſt the Noble Lord (Lord Shelburne) to inform the Houſe, "Is it to be underſtood, that the Independence of America is never again to become a ſubject of doubt, diſcuſſion, or bargain; but is to take effect abſolutely, at any period, near or remote, whenever a treaty of peace is concluded with the court of France, though the preſent treaty ſhould entirely break off? or, on the contrary, is the independence of America merely contingent; ſo that if the particular treaty now negotiating with that court ſhould not terminate in a peace, the offer is to be conſidered as revoked, and the independence left to be determined by circumſtances and the events of war?

The Earl of Shelburne ſaid, that he did not think himſelf at liberty to betray the truſt he was bound to keep, merely to ſatisfy the curioſity of an individual. He was ſworn of his Majeſty's councils, and therefore could not, without violating that oath, explain thoſe meaſures which the Noble Earl ſeemed ſo anxious to have made public. In a few days, the whole ſhould be laid before the Houſe for their inſpection; at preſent they only argued on ſpeculation, nay the Noble Earl had brought a charge without a ſingle paper of authority, without a circumſtance but what he had heard from report; was that a criterion to determine on the integrity and purſuits of adminiſtration?

Earl Fitzwilliam ſaid, it was true, there were no papers on their Lordſhips table, but he thought the ſpeech which had been delivered from the throne, and which the Noble Lord ever taught him to conſider as the ſpeech of the miniſter, ſufficiently authentic: nor was that the only one; for he truſted no perſon doubted the authority of the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord Mayor of London. Here then were two facts for every man to form his judgement upon. The Hon. Secretary, in his letter, ſtyles the colonies the United States, which was a plain acknowledgement of their independence; and yet it had been ſaid in his Majeſty's ſpeech, that independence had been offered them, and a proviſional treaty ſigned. Now, can any one ſay theſe two papers contain a ſimilarity? It was eaſy then for the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon to explain this matter; and he truſted his Lordſhip would do it, and not ſuffer this country to appear in the eyes of every foreign power as a nation of prevarication and duplicity.

Lord Shelburne felt ſome concern that the Noble Earl ſhould perſiſt in endeavouring to make him divulge the ſecrets

crets of the cabinet: it could not possibly be of any service, and might be attended with some fatality: he would, however, inform his Lordship, that it was signed, it was sealed, and any altercation now could not alter its contents. It was part of the prerogative of the crown to make peace; and parliament, lest that prerogative should not be thought sufficient with respect to America, had passed an act, investing it with full power on that head; parliament, therefore, had only to see that ministers had made the best terms in their power, or make them answerable for it; but for the negotiation, it was a subject that did not come under their cognisance.

Lord Derby declared he would be the last man to attempt an infringement on the prerogative of the crown; yet he could not sit there in silence, and hear the Noble Lord treat the other branches of the constitution with so much seeming indifference. Did his Lordship mean to assert, that when the terms of peace were laid before the Houses of Parliament, they had not a right to object to them, and that, being rejected, the crown would insist on its prerogative? Would he be the minister, dared he be the minister to advise such a measure? or did he suppose the people of this country would ever submit to it? His Noble Friend who had started this business, he was convinced, had done it from the purest motives; not with a wish to know more than was perfectly safe for ministers to reveal. He had asked a simple question upon a matter which had been brought forward in a speech from the throne, and to which another member of administration had given an explicit reply. Why then should the Noble Lord refuse it, unless he maintained a different opinion, and was not willing to declare it? He also remarked, that the public were promised to hear either of peace or war by the 5th of December: it was now the 13th, and no apology made for the promise not having been performed.

Lord Shelburne thought the arguments used by the two Noble Earls, the most curious he had ever heard. These Noblemen, said he, roundly assert, that it would be perfectly harmless to make known those circumstances, which they are totally unacquainted with themselves; while those who do know them, are certain that such discovery would be pregnant with the greatest mischief. If the prerogative of the crown is to be merely nominal, would it not be better to act openly, and to wait on his Majesty, and tell him, you are much obliged to him and his family for the trouble they have taken, in rescuing the kingdom from Popery; but that you think the support of a monarchy, in your government, is very expensive, and of little use; that you are able now to make laws, and judge for yourselves; that you are much obliged to him for what he has done, and that in future you mean to do without him; Would not that be better than debating here on a matter of speculation, condemning him and his ministers, without knowing for why or wherefore?" He had ever supported the prerogative of the crown; he thought it right so to do: he wished only for the candour of the House to scrutinize his measures; and he sought no support from any man, or party of men, who did not approve of his actions.

Lord Townshend could not see any impropriety in the Noble Lord's giving a satisfactory answer to the Noble Earl's question.

The Duke of Richmond rose to assure the House, there was not the least division in the cabinet; that they perfectly understood, and were thoroughly satisfied with each other. They went into administration to put an end to the ruinous war with America. He had long wished to see their independence fully established. He felt as much on that being accomplished as any man breathing. They had likewise promised to procure a just and honourable peace; this was in a fair way of being obtained; and, he doubted not, would very soon be completed. Economy in every department had been put in practice; and therefore their Lordships, he concluded, must be satisfied that nothing had been omitted, on the part of administration, that could have been attempted in so short a period.

No satisfactory answer was given.

In the House of Commons, Dec. 16. the Lord Advocate rose, and reminded the House, that during the two preceding sessions of parliament, great pains had been taken to trace to their source the calamities that had befallen us in India: Some proceedings had been had in consequence of the reports that had been laid before the House by the committee of secrecy; one gentleman had already by name been made the subject of two acts

of parliament, and ſhould, at a proper tme, be called upon to ſhew cauſe, why the Houſe ſhould not proceed ſtill farther againſt him. There was another gentleman, who had alſo been the ſubject of a motion in that Houſe; and who, in the opinion of the Houſe, ought to have been recalled from his government of Bengal. But ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, an event had taken place, which muſt fill the minds of men with anxiety, as it ſhewed that our affairs in India were in a very critical and alarming ſituation.—The Houſe of Commons had reſolved, that the Governor-General of Bengal oūght to be recalled; the directors of the India Company, conformably to the reſolution of the Houſe, had reſolved to recal him; but a court of proprietors, called ſome ſhort time afterwards, had thought proper to reſcind, or at leaſt to ſuſpend the reſolution of the court of directors [ ]; and thus a perſon who, in the judgement of the Houſe of Commons, and of the court of directors, ought to have been recalled to G. Britain, was pronounced by a court of proprietors a fit perſon to remain at the head of affairs in India. Here was a claſhing of opinions of the utmoſt conſequence to the public in general; and ſuch as it would well become the wiſdom and prudence of parliament to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration:—for our affairs in India could not be in a ſecure ſtate, as long as a perſon remained at the head of them, who purſued a ſyſtem of politics, which, in the judgement of the Houſe of Commons, was injurious to our intereſts in India. The correſpondence that paſſed between the ſecretary of ſtate, and the directors of the Company, was already before the Houſe; he wiſhed that a proceeding ſhould be had upon the ſubject; but he was deſirous that the Houſe ſhould have the moſt ample information, before they ſhould be called upon to give any deciſion on the buſineſs, and therefore would move, "That there be laid before this Houſe copies of all the proceedings had by the court of directors and court of proprietors of the India Company, relative to the recal of Warren Haſtings, Governor-General of Bengal, from his government."

Mr Secretary Townſhend ſeconded the motion.

Gov. Johnſtone obſerved, that nothing had been done in the court of proprietors that was not highly juſtifiable: he truſted that no man would venture to ſay, that the court of proprietors had come to any reſolution to which they were not fully competent. A reſolution of the Houſe of Commons undoubtedly deſerved very great reſpect; but no man would hazard an aſſertion that it was *law*; it certainly was inferior to the act of the legiſlature under which the court of proprietors derived the power which they had lately exerciſed. By act of parliament they had a controul over their own ſervants, and if Mr Haſtings was to be recalled, it was not by a reſolution of any one branch of the legiſlature; he held his ſituation under an act of parliament, and nothing ſhort of an act of parliament could recal him. He could ſay with truth, that he had never ſeen a court of proprietors ſo orderly, ſo diſpaſſionate, or ſo nearly unanimous.

Mr T. Pitt hoped that the Houſe would not entertain an idea that their reſolution was law. He knew how ſuch an idea would be treated in Weſtminſter-hall.

Gen. Smith ſaid, he never ſaw more addreſs uſed in any court, than had been employed in the court of proprietors; and ſo far had it been from being orderly, that the noiſe and clamour of it had abſolutely prevented him from delivering his ſentiments in favour of the reſolution of the court of directors.

Mr Fox could not but condemn the reſolution of the court of proprietors, as highly injurious to the intereſts of this country; and he could not agree that it was law, that when the Houſe of Commons had reſolved that a ſervant of the public ſhould be recalled, in order to be tried for delinquency, the court of proprietors had any right or ſhadow of authority to afford him an aſylum, and thus defeat the ends of public juſtice.

The Lord Advocate cloſed the converſation by ſaying, that he held it to be found conſtitutional law, that a miniſter in England, or a miniſter in India, could be removed by a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, though no ſpecific fact ſhould be proved againſt them.

The queſtion was at length put, and carried without oppoſition.

On Dec. 19. the Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue the act paſſed laſt ſeſſions, by which Sir T. Rumbold and Mr Perrin were reſtrained from alienating their property.

Sir T. Rumbold objected to this motion: He ſaid, that he had experienced hardſhips

under

under, or in conſequence of this act, to which the legiſlature never intended to expoſe him. Parliament had left him at liberty to pay his juſt debts, to make proviſion for the marriage of any of his children, if an occaſion ſhould call for it, and to ſupport his family; but ſuch had been the operation of the act, that he had not been able to do any one of theſe things; and if it had not been for the aſſiſtance of friends, his family might have felt the want of neceſſaries; for having had occaſion to transfer ſome Bank ſtock, the Governor of the Bank had oppoſed it, and would not ſuffer any transfer to be made; he believed he might have proſecuted the Governor for his conduct; but his reſpect for the Houſe had prevented him, until he ſhould firſt have acquainted them with the circumſtance. He complained of the injury he ſhould ſuſtain in his fortune, by having his property locked up, at a time when a fortune could be greatly improved. He ſaid, he would make two propoſals to the Houſe, in either of which he would wiſh them to acquieſce—one was, that they would take his word of honour for his appearance to abide the judgement of the Houſe—the other, that if his word ſhould not be deemed ſufficient, he might be permitted to enter into a recognizance for his appearance: and in order to induce the Houſe to rely upon his promiſe not to fly from juſtice, he aſked if he had made any attempt to fly from it; or whether he had ever ſhewn any other diſpoſition, than to meet trial, and wait its final iſſue?

Mr Burke did not doubt but the worthy member had ſuffered hardſhips, and deſerved compaſſion; but he could not agree with him, that it was a hardſhip that the money which he called *his* property ſhould be locked up. To the proceeding before the Houſe, there were two parties; the Hon. Member on the one hand, many people in India on the other: the latter called this money *their* property, as well as the Hon. Member called it *his*: it remained with the legiſlature to determine finally, to whom it really belonged; in the mean time, it was fit that it ſhould be ſo ſecured, that when the legiſlature ſhould have given judgement, the money ſhould be forthcoming to the party to whom it ſhould have been adjudged: This was the ſole object of the reſtraining bill; and the property of which the Hon. Member ſpoke, would be juſt in the ſame predicament with that which is locked up in chancery, till the rightful claimant ſhall have made his right apparent. If, on hearing the evidence, it ſhould appear that the Hon. Member was the right owner, he of courſe would then be declared at liberty to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed; but if, on the contrary, it ſhould be made manifeſt that it had been acquired by extortion and oppreſſion, then it ought to go of courſe to the perſons from whom it had been extorted; but if he thought that a ſhilling of it would ever find its way into the treaſury either of the Company or the Crown, he would certainly vote that it ſhould be given to the Hon. Member; for to permit governors to fleece thoſe ſubject to their government, and afterwards for the ſtate to fleece the governors in order to enrich itſelf, would only be to increaſe the grievance of the already too much aggrieved people of India.

Sir T. Rumbold deſired the Hon. Member to lay his finger upon any part of the bill of pains and penalties that directly charged him with peculation; there was a kind of implied charge of that nature, but there was not a direct one: did the bill ſtate from whom money had been extorted? To whom then could it be reſtored?

After ſome little further converſation, the queſtion was put on the Lord Advocate's motion, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

A petition was preſented by Gen. Smith, from Mr Perrin, praying, that the charges againſt him might be made the ſubject-matter of a ſeparate bill from that which contained the charges againſt Sir T. Rumbold. It was ordered that the petition ſhould lie on the table.

Mr Onſlow moved for leave to bring up a petition from Mr Whitehill, late Governor of Fort William in the Eaſt-Indies; the purport of it was, that having by ſickneſs been obliged to quit the kingdom during the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, in order to paſs into a warmer climate, parliament had thought proper to paſs an act in his abſence, by which he was ordered to return within a given time to England, under the penalty of forfeiting all his property to the Crown: that time was now elapſed; he prayed, therefore, that the Houſe would conſent

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to suffer a bill to be brought in to repeal part of that act, that, on returning to England, as he wished to do, in order to abide the justice of his country, he might not be thrown into confinement.

The Lord Advocate objected to the motion for bringing up the petition: He stated the flight of Mr Whitehill, in order to avoid giving evidence to parliament, and thus to defeat the ends of public justice. He asked, from what place did he petition; was it from the bar of the House? — No; it was from France, where he still remained, out of the jurisdiction of parliament. Mr Dempster, from principles of humanity, pleaded, that the petition might be brought up. — But Mr Macdonald gave an account of Mr Whitehill's conduct, in order to shew how contumaciously he had acted; and of course how little he was intitled to any indulgence from that House, until he should appear at the bar to solicit in person. The Attorney-General said a few words on the subject; and the petition was rejected without a division.

On Dec. 18. the House agreed to the bill for allowing the importation of foreign grain. The time allowed for the importation expires on the 26th of September 1783.

Mr Fox then rose to make his promised motion relative to the provisional treaty with America. He remarked, that having called upon such of his Majesty's ministers as sat in the House of Commons, for an explanation of the meaning and nature of the provisional treaty, they had given a clear and satisfactory answer; and with this he could remain perfectly satisfied, if he had not the best reason to be convinced that no two things upon earth could be more opposite to each other, or differ more, than the explanation given to the same treaty by his Majesty's ministers in one place, and a minister of his Majesty in another; for while the former had fairly and roundly declared the treaty with America to be final, conclusive, and irrevocable; the latter as roundly asserted the very contrary. — Here he could not help taking notice of a new, and hitherto unheard of doctrine laid down by a Noble personage in his Majesty's cabinet, that to answer any question relative to the nature of a treaty (finally concluded) would be a breach of a privy counsellor's oath, and a betraying of his Majesty's secrets. — And what secrets? Whether the provisional treaty with America was conclusive, its independence finally acknowledged? and whether the treaty would immediately attach upon *any* treaty that should be made with France? With what little deference did that Noble person treat his colleagues! They had fairly answered all these questions; and if to answer them fairly, was to betray his Majesty's secrets, and to violate the privy counsellor's oath, the Noble Lord must of course look upon his colleagues as perjured men, and betrayers of their trust. But had they betrayed their trust? For his part, he was convinced they had not; for they had done no more than his Majesty had done from the throne; and if the letter of the secretary of state could be deemed a cabinet-letter, the whole cabinet had concurred in violating their oaths of secrecy, and violated their trust; for that letter roundly asserted, that the independence of America was recognised, and therefore very properly gave the colonies the name of the United States. A man might differ in opinion from another, and yet might sacrifice his opinion for the sake of unanimity, when there was a question of adopting some particular measure; but who was the man who could suppress his indignation, at finding that those who *unanimously* concurred in the measure, differed as much as it was possible for opinions to differ, in the interpretation of it? This was the difference that he thought of the most dangerous nature to the public. To exemplify this, in a case in which he was concerned, he stated the Earl of Shelburne's letter to Sir Guy Carleton, in which the independence of America was declared to be a measure to which his Majesty's commissioners were instructed to subscribe unconditionally. From that moment he rejoiced beyond expression, and would have been happy, if he had been at liberty to shew this letter to those who used frequently to intimate their suspicions to him, that the Noble Lord would never consent to recognize the independence of America; how could he, if he had been at liberty, have silenced their complaints, and dispelled all their doubts? —But what must have been his surprise, if, after so full and ample a declaration of the Noble Lord in his letter, he should afterwards find him endeavouring

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to explain it away? He supposed for a moment, that America had been no farther from London than Paris is; that the letter, after having been published by Sir Guy Carleton, had been brought back to Europe, before the close of the last session of parliament, so that it should have been made the subject of discussion in both Houses; what must have been his surprise at hearing, that while *he* was explaining to the lower House, that the meaning of the letter was, that the independence was to be acknowledged finally, unconditionally, and irrevocably, the Noble Lord should be informing the Upper House, that the independence was to be conditional, and consequently that it was in its nature revocable. Did gentlemen see what fatal consequences that might produce in our affairs? The Noble Lord seemed to have it in view to please all parties, by suffering various interpretations to be made of the meaning of the provisional treaty, each suited to the wishes of the assemblies to whom the interpretations were made; but the public, in the mean time, were led astray: for while in one place, they heard that the independence was irrevocably given up; they were told in another, that it was not; that it was contingent upon a particular event; and that if this event should not take place, then the treaty was to become void. To come to a full eclaircissement on this subject, it was his wish to see the treaty itself; but if their was any part of it which ministers would undertake to say, could not, in their opinion, be disclosed, without danger, in the present state of the negotiation, he would not press the motion he intended to make; there always was a willingness or bias in the House to support government, and he would call this bias laudable; and shew he felt it in himself, by withdrawing his motion, if ministers would assure him that there were parts of the treaty that were not yet ripe for disclosure. All he wished to learn was, whether there was really a subsisting treaty with America, which should survive the present negotiations with France, though they should not end in a peace. This being a reasonable curiosity, he expected support in his motion, though he courted none. He did not know whether he might expect the support of the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who, by a strange mode of reasoning, brought himself to vote with ministers, because they did not agree with one another. If his motion should be adopted, the House would then be able to judge for themselves, whether the independence was, as he hoped it was, unconditional and irrevocable. At all events, he hoped ministers would not shelter themselves behind their oaths; but that if they wished him to withdraw his motion, they would make him do it, by convincing him by sound argument, that he ought to withdraw it. He then moved, "That such parts of the provisional articles as relate to the independence of America be laid before the House."

Lord J. Cavendish seconded the motion.

Mr T. Pitt rose, with the avowed intention of getting rid of the question, by moving for the order of the day. He was sorry that the heat of debate had thrown ministers so much off their guard, as to make them go into explanations, which, if they did not amount to a breach of their oath of secrecy, were certainly a violation of prudence and discretion; and if he might be permitted to give them his advice, it would be, that they should not be tempted, by any thing that should be said, to open their lips on the subject. The Hon. Member hoped that the recognition of American independence was unconditional; he hoped it was not; he was ready indeed to agree to the independence, but he would make it the *price of peace*. He should not like the treaty to be final, because he would not give up the claims of this country, if her enemies should presumptuously endeavour to impose terms upon us which would dishonour us. But when he said he would give up the dependence of America, he must feel all the pangs that afflicted the royal breast, at seeing the approaching schism of so great a part of his empire and his subjects. The Hon. Member was desirous to see the treaty, to learn if the independence was unconditionally and irrevocably recognized: Were not the Americans interested in the treaty? Were not the contents of it known to them? And when the Hon. Gentleman should know that *they had accepted of the treaty*, ought he not to be satisfied? He rejoiced that they had accepted of it; he hoped there were conditions in it favourable to this country; and he was not without confidence, that the day would

would come, when both nations would be connected in intereſts, and the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip and affection. He concluded with moving the order of the day.

Lord Mahon ſeconded that motion.

Lord Maitland ſpoke in favour of Mr Fox's motion: he ſtated the good effects that would follow the production of the papers moved for; the true meaning of the proviſional treaty would be aſcertained; and parliament having once agreed to put a conſtruction upon it, from which miniſters could never recede, the miniſters of foreign powers might then treat with us with a confidence which they do not at preſent repoſe in the perſons who have the management of our affairs. The public opinion, now fluctuating in uncertainty, would be fixed; and the miſchiefs which the ſecretary of ſtate's letter was written to guard againſt, would be effectually prevented.

Lord Nugent ſpoke againſt the motion for producing the treaty; his Lordſhip only ſtated, that for ſome years back, he had ſeen the neceſſity of recogniſing the independence of America; but thoſe who were now ſo forward to move for, or at leaſt recommend it, were formerly very backward on that head. He oppoſed the motion, becauſe it was unprecedented to call for articles of a treaty pending a negotiation.

Lord North, in a vein of wit and irony, occaſionally expoſed to ridicule both the mover for the papers and the miniſters. His Lordſhip was ready, he ſaid, to join in unanimity with miniſters, if he could diſcover it; but he was really at a loſs where to find it, if, after having heard the ſentiments of miniſters in one Houſe, he was only to ſtep to another, he ſhould hear their doctrines contradicted. But the Hon. Member laughed at the idea of his ſupporting miniſters becauſe they did not agree amongſt themſelves: it was true he had ſupported them; but it was not preciſely becauſe they differed; but finding them differ, he took up that idea for which he found the beſt grounds: the Hon. Member wiſhed to ſee the treaty, only upon the principle that it was final and concluſive; he muſt therefore give thoſe leave to vote againſt him, who believed it not to be concluſive: for this belief he had at leaſt *probable* grounds. It was an opinion among caſuiſts, that the opinion of *one* grave doctor, was enough to make an opinion *probable*; now, in the conſtruction of the treaty, he had the opinion of *two* grave doctors, two great miniſters, that the treaty was not concluſive; hence it was fair for him to draw this concluſion, that it was at leaſt doubtful whether it was concluſive or not: now he had the King's ſpeech, *cum notis variorum*, to prove that it was probable the treaty was not concluſive: Firſt, the ſpeech ſaid independence was *offered*; ſecondly, that the treaty was to be dependent upon *the* treaty, not *a* or *any* treaty with France; the word, *whenever* it ſhall take place, to be ſure was a little againſt him; and finally, the treaty was *proviſional*: now according to the common meaning of the word, it implied a condition; as you ſhall be independent, *provided* ſuch and ſuch ſhall be done; but *provided* it ſhall *not* be done, then you ſhall not be independent; in a word, he knew nothing that was proviſional, that was not at the ſame time conditional, except a *proviſional oath* (not a privy counſellor's oath), and that was an oath of which all the Houſe had often heard, and many of them had taken; it was the oath taken upon the *horns* at *Highgate*, viz. you ſhall eat black bread inſtead of white, *provided* you like it better; you ſhall kiſs the maid inſtead of the miſtreſs, *provided* you like her beſt; here indeed the proviſion vaniſhed in an inſtant, and left the oath unconditionally binding; but this was the only caſe where the *proviſo* did not imply a condition. It had been ſuggeſted, that there were ſecret articles in the treaty, which were not known to France; he wiſhed the ſuggeſtion was true; but indeed he did not believe it. As to the advice given to the miniſters by the Hon. Member who had moved the order of the day, *not to open their lips* on this occaſion, he might now be permitted to praiſe it, as he was not in a ſituation to benefit from it himſelf; he wiſhed the Hon. Member had taken up the idea ſooner; and that for ſome years paſt he had had the charity to have given ſimilar advice to the predeceſſors of the preſent miniſters; he certainly would have procured great eaſe to the then miniſtry, and prevented a great deal of miſchief, which he was charitable enough to ſuppoſe had never been dreamed of by thoſe who puzzled, teaſed, and perplexed miniſters with queſtions, to which it would have been improper to give direct anſwers.

Several

Several other members ſpoke, after which the Houſe divided; when there appeared for Mr Fox's motion 46, againſt it 219.

On Dec. 19. Mr David Hartley, after a ſhort preface, moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, ſtating, that his faithful Commons think it their indiſpenſable duty, not only to return their grateful thanks to his Majeſty for having adopted the ſenſe of his parliament and people, in having pointed all his views and meaſures, as well in Europe as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with thoſe colonies; but likewiſe to expreſs to his Majeſty, that whatever may be the reſult of the general negotiation for peace now depending, that our conciliatory ſentiments towards America remain unaltered, as preſented in our humble addreſs to his Majeſty on that ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; and therefore that this Houſe will conſider as enemies to his Majeſty and this country, all thoſe who ſhall endeavour to fruſtrate ſuch beneficent diſpoſitions of his Majeſty, by adviſing, or by any means attempting, the further proſecution of the war on the continent of America."

He was ſeconded by his brother, Col. Hartley.

Mr Sec. Townſhend moved, that the reſolutions of February ſhould be read; which having been done, he obſerved, that as they contained nearly the ſame words as thoſe in the motion, the latter muſt be unneceſſary; and therefore, without debating upon the queſtion, he moved to adjourn.

Sir W. Dolben would not give his conſent to any reſolution by which we ſhould give up the ſovereignty of America, without ſecuring in return for it a laſting peace. He was an enemy to a continental war in America, but he ſtill held, that America might be reduced to obedience; this might be done by withdrawing our fleets and armies from that country, and turning them againſt our European enemies; and he doubted not but we ſhould, by cruſhing the navy of the Houſe of Bourbon, compel America to come to us for that protection which ſhe now finds from France: the fleets and armies of France acting in America, might render her unconquerable by our arms; but the ſcene of action lying in Europe, or the Weſt Indies, the aſſiſtance that America could give France would not be of more weight than duſt in the balance. It had been ſaid, that, let us make a peace now, it could not be laſting; ought we then to give up the independence, which is a perpetuity, for ſomething that might not laſt ten years? What would become of our Weſt-India iſlands, if America was a ſovereign ſtate? While America was ours, the iſlands were as the bond that united her with the mother-country; but as ſoon as America ſhould become independent, theſe iſlands would be loſt to us; they were her natural appendages; they were the ſatellites of that great luminary, that was beginning to riſe above our horizon. Without theſe iſlands we ſhould be without conſequence or importance in Europe; we ſhould, indeed, be like the remains of ſome beautiful ſtatue, which had preſerved juſt ſo much of its limbs, as to ſhew that it had once been a maſterpiece of art.

Mr Burke, Gov. Johnſtone, and ſome others, ſaid a few words; when the queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided, for adjourning 51, againſt it 13.

On Dec. 23. both Houſes adjourned to the 21ſt of January.

South-Carolina Laws for confiſcating and amercing the property of Loyaliſts, concluded from p. 652.

Liſt of perſons referred to in the act for diſpoſing of certain Eſtates, &c. p. 651.

Liſt, N° I. *Britiſh ſubjects.*

Thomas Boone, Brice, Fiſher, Linwood, and Co. John Baillie, John Bremar, Col. Thomas Brown, Colin Campbell, Dee, Brailsford, Hodge, and Sands, Samuel Douglas, Thomas Fullalove, Greenwood and Higginſon, Thomas Gibbons, Robert Holmes, Nathaniel Hall, Lt-Gov. Irvine, Geo. Kincaid, Rev. Charles Lorimore, Lord Charles Grev. Montague, Walter Manſell, John Murray (of Philiphaugh), Capt. Ord, of the Britiſh navy, George Ogilvie, William Ogilvie, Owners of the lot corner of Broad-ſtreet and Gadſden-alley, Ralph Phillips, Henry Reeves, Proprietors of Roberts's Barony, John Savage, John Simpſon, of Georgia, Peter Simond, George Saxby, Proprietors of Thorpe's Barony, Peter Taylor, Charles Wright, Jermyn Wright, Robert Wells, Sir James Wright, Lieut. Wilſon, of the Britiſh army, Chriſtopher Willeman, and the heirs and devisees of Thomas Adams, Penwicke Bull, Sir

William Baker, John Burn, Capt. Palmer, Mrs Colleton, Dr Crockatt, Robert Dean, —— Eyecott, Dr Gibb, Roger Peter H. Hatley, Richard Hill, John Hume, John Hammerton, George Hunter, Jeremiah Knott, Richard Lambton, Charles Maine, James Michie, Patrick M'Cay, Sir John Neſbitt, —— Oſmond, Rowland Rugeley, Robert Raper, and John Stuart.

N° II. *Inhabitants of Charleſtown who ſubſcribed their names to an Addreſs, congratulating Sir Henry Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot on the ſurrender of that garriſon.*

William Ancrum, William Burt, Thomas Buckle ſen. David Bruce, Thomas Buckle jun. Archibald Brown, Robert Beard, James Cook, carpenter, Gilbert Chalmers, William Cameron, cooper, Gideon Dupont jun. Richard Dennis, James Duncan, blackſmith, Arthur Downes, Thomas Euſtace, Thomas Elſe, Chriſtopher Fitzſimmons, John Fiſher, cabinet-maker, John Walter Gibbs, Paul Hamilton ſen. Joel Holmes, Edward Hare, John Hartz, Alexander Harvey, Edward Legge jun. Aaron Locock, Alexander M'Beth, William M'Kimmy, James M'Kie, William Niſbett, Edmund Petrie, William Ruſſell, Jeremiah Savage, David Saylor, William Valentine, John Wells jun. John Wagner, John Ward Taylor, Thomas Winſtanley, and the heirs and deviſees of Benjamin Baker, carpenter, and Hopkin Price.

N° III. *Petitioners to be embodied as a Royal Militia.*

Charles Atkins, George Cooke, John Davies, William Greenwood, William Glen, John Hopton, Alexander Inglis, Robert Johnſton, Zephaniah Kingſley, Robert Lindſay, Andrew M'Kenzie, Thomas Phepoe, Robert Philip, James Rugge, John Roſe, Dr Hugh Roſe, Andrew Reid, John Smyth, John Tunno, Jacob Valk, John Wragg, Broad-ſtreet, Richard Wayne, Alexander Wright, Robert Williams, Dr Robert Wilſon.

N° IV. *Signers of the Addreſs to Lord Cornwallis, congratulating his Lordſhip on the Victory gained near Camden, 16th Auguſt* 1780.

James Briſbane, Bazil Cowper, Samuel Carne, Dr James Clitherall, Jacob Devereux, Edward Fenwick, John Glen, Dr Alexander Garden, Patrick Hinds, Charles Johnſton, Robert Perroneau, Alexander Roſe, John Scott, (ſon of Jonathan.)

N° V. *Inhabitants of South Carolina who hold, or have held, Commiſſions under his Britannic Majeſty, and were, at the paſſing of this Act, under his government.*

Richard Aſh, (of Beaufort), John Adamſon, Capt. Anderſon, (of Thickety-creek), Elias Ball, (Wambaw), Elias Ball, (Cormantee), Robert Ballingal, Malcolm Brown, James Boſſeau, John Brockington jun. Robert Blair, Jonathan Belton, Hugh Brown, Elias Buckingham, Joſeph Black, Brian Cape, James Caſſels, (Georgetown), Gabriel Capers, Daniel Clarey, (of Ninety-ſix), Capt. Thomas Commander, Pat. Cunningham, James Carey, Robert Cunningham, Andrew Cunningham, (Ninety-ſix), John Cunningham, (Ninety-ſix), Robert Cunningham, Andrew Deveaux jun. William Dorrell, George Dawkins, John Downey, (Camden), Robert Engliſh, William Elfe, John Fiſher, (Orangeburgh), Thomas Fenwicke, Dr James Frazer, Col. Thomas Fletchall, Matthew Floyd, John Fanning, Elias Foiſſin, Henry Ferguſon, John George Fardo, Dr Charles Fyſſe, Theodore Gaillard, James Gordon, (Georgetown), John Gaillard, Zachariah Gibbes, Robert Gray, William Gueſt, (Tyger-River), Benjamin Gregory, George Grierſon, (Waxſaws), Jacob Geiger, Andrew Hibben, Col. Richard King, Moſes Kirkland, John Linder jun. Dr James Lynah, Benjamin Legge, Col. Robert M'Kenzie, Patrick Muckle Murray, William Henry Mills, William Henry M'Gilvery, Chriſtopher Neilie, Henry O'Neil, Charles Ogilvie, Philip Porcher, Daniel Plumber, William Rees, Benjamin Rees, Joſeph Rhems, Henry Rugely, Samuel Rowe, Joſeph Robinſon, James Smyth, Joſeph Seabrook jun. William Stevens, (Saluda), David Turner, William Valentine, (Camden), John Wigfall, Benjamin Woſford, Dandridge I. Capt. Yarbrough, and the heirs and deviſees of James Holmes, John Muſgrave, John Mitchell, and Richard Pendarvis.

N° VI. *Other Inhabitants who have voluntarily allowed their allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, and proved themſelves inveterate Enemies of this State.*

Andrew Deveaux, Edmund Ellis, David

David Friday, David Guerrard, Nathaniel Harriſon, G. Julin, (new acquiſition), John Linder ſen. Robert Murrel, Dr Peter Spence, John Willard, Andrew Williamſon, John Wilſon, (Georgetown), John Joachim Zubly.

An ACT for amercing certain Perſons therein mentioned.

§ 1. WHereas many perſons, inhabitants of, and owing allegiance to this ſtate, (ſome bearing high and important truſts or commiſſions), have withdrawn themſelves from the defence thereof, accepted protection from the officers commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces, now carrying on a cruel and deſtructive war within this ſtate; and are either within the lines of the enemy, or have omitted to ſurrender and enrol themſelves, and perform the duties to their country, pointed out and required by the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, dated Sept. 27. laſt paſt, in utter neglect and contempt of the executive authority of the ſaid ſtate, and to the evil example of ſociety: and whereas there are others who, forgetting all the ſocial ties of kindred, the feelings of humanity, and regardleſs of the duty and allegiance they had moſt ſolemnly ſworn to their country, did actually ſubſcribe and pay, by themſelves or agents, conſiderable ſums of money towards mounting and equipping a troop or troops of cavalry, or other military force, for the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, to act againſt their fellow-citizens, and the independence and freedom of this ſtate:

§ 2. And whereas it is but juſt and reaſonable that the eſtates of ſuch perſons, both real and perſonal, ſhould be amerced, and that a due diſcrimination ſhould be made:

§ 3. *Be it therefore enacted, by the Honourable the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the commiſſioners appointed for carrying into execution an act, intitled, "An act for diſpoſing of certain perſons therein named," ſhall, within four months after the paſſing of this act, or as ſoon as may be thereafter, cauſe a full and true inventory and account to be taken of all ſuch real and perſonal eſtates of the perſons mentioned in the liſt or ſchedule hereunto annexed, as they can come at, or gain the poſſeſſion of, and cauſe the ſame to be appraiſed on oath by three freeholders, to be appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them; and levy and take thereout the amercement therein after mentioned, as near as may be; that is to ſay, twelve per cent. on the true and equitable value of all ſuch eſtates of the perſons mentioned in the ſaid liſt or ſchedule, for the uſe and ſervice of this ſtate.

§ 4. That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, in like manner, cauſe an inventory and appraiſement to be made and taken of the real and perſonal eſtates of all ſuch perſons late inhabitants of, and owing allegiance to this ſtate, as it ſhall manifeſtly appear; that is to ſay, by confeſſion of ſuch perſon, or by the oath of any one or more credible witneſſes, to be taken and ſworn before any judge or juſtice, in any court of record in this ſtate; have directly or indirectly, by themſelves or agents, ſubſcribed or paid any ſum or ſums of money, towards mounting, arming, or equipping, any troop or troops of cavalry, or other military force, for the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, to act againſt this ſtate, or againſt any other of the United States of America; and ſhall cauſe to be taken and levied, 30 per cent. on the real and equitable value of ſuch eſtate, for the uſe and ſervice of this ſtate.

§ 5. That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have full power and authority, where it may be neceſſary, to ſell at public ſale, after a notice of ſix weeks, and convey to ſuch perſons as are willing to become purchaſers of the ſame, any part or parts of the eſtates, real and perſonal, directed to be appraiſed and valued by virtue of this act, as ſhall be ſufficient to make up the amount of the amercement on ſuch real and equitable value of the ſaid real and perſonal eſtates reſpectively; and give ſuch reaſonable credit to the purchaſer or purchaſers, who ſhall give bond and approved ſecurity, payable with intereſt, as they may find neceſſary, not exceeding three years for the ſaid real eſtate, and not exceeding two years for the ſaid perſonal eſtate; and ſhall make out and deliver, to the commiſſioners of the treaſury of this ſtate, fair copies of all ſuch inventories and appraiſements, and alſo an account of ſales of ſuch real and perſonal eſtates, and alſo ſuch monies, bonds, and ſecurities for monies, that they may receive for the ſame, at leaſt once in every three months after ſuch ap-

praiſements and ſales ſhall take place reſpectively.

§ 6. That all ſuch eſtates, real and perſonal, as the ſaid ſeveral perſons mentioned in the ſaid liſt or ſchedule hereunto annexed, or who now are or may become ſubjects of this act, were poſſeſſed of, or intitled to, on the 27th day of September laſt paſt, ſhall be held and taken by the ſaid commiſſioners to be ſtill the property of ſuch perſons reſpectively, ſo as to warrant and intitle ſuch commiſſioners to levy and take the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective amercements directed to be made and levied by virtue of this act; and that the ſame pains and penalties ſhall be extended, and be conſtrued to extend, to all ſuch perſons who ſhall embezzle, conceal, or remove, or attempt to embezzle, conceal, or remove, any part or parcel of ſuch eſtates, real and perſonal, reſpectively directed to be amerced by virtue of this act, as are extended to ſuch perſons as may embezzle, conceal, or remove, or attempt to embezzle, conceal, or remove, any part or parts of the eſtates, real and perſonal, confiſcated and taken under and by virtue of an act for diſpoſing of certain eſtates, and baniſhing certain perſons therein mentioned.

§ 7. That the ſeveral amercements and levies to be made by the ſaid commiſſioners, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, and the executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch ſurvivor, be ſubject to the ſame uſes and truſt as the ſeveral eſtates confiſcated and diſpoſed of by the ſaid recited act, and ſhall be, and are hereby directed to be applied to the ſeveral uſes and ſervices appointed and directed by the ſame; and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be allowed one half per cent. on the ſums levied by virtue of this act.

§ 8. That this ſtate will warrant and defend, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, their repreſentatives or aſſigns, for ſuch term or time as they may be ſold for, all ſuch real and perſonal eſtate, levied and taken by virtue of this act, as it may be neceſſary to ſell and diſpoſe of, under the uſes and truſts, declared of and concerning property confiſcated and ſeized under and by virtue of the ſaid recited act.

§ 9. That this ſhall be conſidered as a public act, and judicially taken and received as ſuch; and that if the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, or any perſon acting under their authority, ſhall be ſued and impleaded for any thing done by virtue hereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for all ſuch perſons to plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter and this act in evidence on any trial to be had; and that if the plaintiff ſhall ſuffer a verdict againſt him, or diſcontinue his ſuit, or in any other manner become non-ſuit, that in either of the ſaid recited caſes the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts, to be taxed by the court againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

In the Senate-houſe, Feb. 26. in the year of our Lord 1782.

JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS,
Preſident of the Senate.
HUGH RUTLEDGE,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

LIST alluded to in the BILL.

Robert Alliſon, William Blake, Henry Blankenhorn, James Bentham, James Clark, (Ediſto), M'Cartan Campbell, Alexander Chiſolme, Stephen Cater, Thomas Corbett, Nathaniel Carey, Iſaac Delyon, John Deas, for himſelf and William Chiſolme's eſtate, Dr John Delahowe, William Doughty, John Freer, Benjamin Garden, Daniel Horry, Col. John Harleſton, William Hanahan, Col. Joſeph Jenkins, Cleland Kinloch, John Kerr, (Savannah), Edward Legge ſen. Capt. John Laroche, (Wadmelaw), Lambert Lance, William Meggot, Benjamin Matthewes, Richard Muncrief jun. William Matthewes, Iſham Moore, John Owen, (Fiſhing-creek), Charles Pinckney ſen. William Price, Iſaac Rippon, (Wadmelaw), Thomas Radcliffe jun. Maurice Simons, William Sabb, Jonathan Scott, William Sams, Joſeph Seabrook ſen. William Stukes, Charles Auguſtus Steward, Capt. John Tobler, Capt. William Tobler, Alexander Wylly, John Webb, Dr John Wells.

Extracts from the printed Narrative of Lieut. James Moody's exertions and ſufferings in the cauſe of government in North America.

IN the end of October 1781, Maj. Beckwith, aid-de-camp to Gen. Knyphauſen, came and informed Lieut. Moody, that one Addiſon had been with him on a project of high moment. It was nothing leſs than to bring off the moſt important books and papers of Congreſs.

This

This Addiſon was an Engliſhman, and had been employed in ſome inferior department, under Mr Thompſon, Secretary to Congreſs. He was then a priſoner; and the plan was, that he ſhould be immediately exchanged, return in the uſual manner to Philadelphia, and there reſume his old employment. The lieutenant was abundantly careful, and even ſcrupulous, in his inquiries concerning the man's character; on which head Maj. Beckwith expreſſed the moſt entire confidence; and obſerved, that Addiſon was equally cautious reſpecting the characters of thoſe who were to attend him.

The matter was of importance; and Lieut. Moody was confident, that tho' it might be difficult to perform his part of the buſineſs, yet it was not impracticable. He reſolved, however, as Addiſon might think him worth betraying, that he ſhould not be informed of his conſenting to be of the party. If any other perſon did inform him of it, he was, to ſay the leaſt, very imprudent. The lieutenant pitched upon his only brother, and another faithful American ſoldier, for this arduous enterprize. Their firſt inſtructions were to wait on Addiſon, and to bind him, as they themſelves had been bound, to mutual ſecreſy and fidelity, by an oath, which the lieutenant had always adminiſtered to his followers in all his expeditions, when the importance of the object rendered ſuch an additional tie neceſſary; and which clearly ſhews the principles of honour and humanity on which it was his uniform pride and purpoſe to act.

After taking this oath, a certain number of nights was agreed on, in which Addiſon was to expect them; and a certain place alſo appointed where he was to meet them. In ſuch an adventure, it was impoſſible to be exact to any time; but it was agreed, that if they failed of being at the place in any of the ſpecified nights, he ſhould no longer expect them; and they further promiſed, by proper means, to appriſe him, if poſſible, if any accident ſhould befal them, ſo as either to delay or wholly put an end to their project.

This being thus ſettled, Addiſon left New York in due form and manner, as was generally ſuppoſed, in order to return to his former friends and employment; and at the proper time, Lieut. Moody and his friends followed him. The manner and circumſtances of their march is not material, nor proper here to relate: ſuffice it to ſay, that on the night of Nov. 7. the firſt in the order of thoſe that had been appointed, they arrived in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, but on the oppoſite ſide of the river. They found Addiſon already on the ſpot, waiting for them according to appointment. Lieut. Moody kept a little back, at ſuch a diſtance as not to have his perſon diſtinguiſhed, yet ſo as to be within hearing of the converſation that paſſed. His brother, and Marr his aſſociate, on going up to Addiſon, found him apparently full of confidence, and in high ſpirits, and every thing ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs. He told them, that their plot was perfectly ripe for execution; that he had ſecured the means of admiſſion into the moſt private receſſes of the State-houſe, ſo that he ſhould be able the next evening to deliver to them the papers they were in queſt of. They, on their parts, aſſured him, that every neceſſary precaution had been taken to ſecure and expedite their retreat; and that they had with them a ſure friend, who would wait for them on that ſide of the river, who, as well as themſelves, would die by his ſide, rather than deſert him, ſhould any diſaſter befall him. He replied, that they ſhould find him as true and faithful to them and their cauſe, as they themſelves could poſſibly be. Soon after they croſſed the river together to Philadelphia; and it is probable, that on the paſſage Addiſon was for the firſt time informed, that this friend was Lieut. Moody. Whether it was this firſt diſcovery that put it firſt into his head, or whether he had all along intended it, and had already taken the neceſſary previous ſteps, the lieutenant cannot certainly ſay; but he aſſures himſelf, that every generous-minded man will be ſhocked when he reads, that this perfidious wretch had either ſold, or was about to ſell them to the Congreſs.

As the preciſe time in which they ſhould be able to execute their plan could not be aſcertained, it was agreed that Lieut. Moody ſhould remain at the Ferry-houſe, oppoſite to Philadelphia, till they returned. On going into the houſe, he told the miſtreſs of it, by a convenient equivocation, that he was an officer of the Jerſey brigade, as he really was, though of that Jerſey brigade which was in the King's ſervice. The woman underſtood him as ſpeaking of a rebel corps, which

which was alſo called the Jerſey brigade. To avoid notice, he pretended to be indiſpoſed; and going up ſtairs, he threw himſelf upon a bed, and here continued to keep his room, but always awake, and always on the watch. Next morning, about eleven o'clock, he ſaw a man walk haſtily up to the houſe, and overheard him telling ſome perſon he met at the door, that "there was the devil to pay in Philadelphia; there had been a plot to break into the State-houſe, but that one of the party had betrayed the others; that two were already taken; and that a party of ſoldiers had juſt croſſed the river with him, to ſeize their leader, who was ſaid to be thereabouts." The lieutenant found himſelf to be too nearly intereſted in this intelligence, any longer to keep up the appearance of a ſick man; and ſeizing his piſtols, he inſtantly ran down ſtairs, and made his eſcape.

He had not got 100 yards from the houſe, when he ſaw the ſoldiers enter it. A ſmall piece of wood lay before him, in which he hoped at leaſt to be out of ſight; and he had ſprung the fence in order to enter it: but it was already lined by a party of horſe, with a view of cutting off his retreat. Thus ſurrounded, all hopes of flight were in vain; and to ſeek for a hiding-place, in a clear open field, ſeemed equally uſeleſs. Drowning perſons are ſaid to catch at ſtraws: with hardly a hope of eſcaping a moment longer undiſcovered, he threw himſelf flat on his face in a ditch, which yet ſeemed of all places the leaſt calculated for concealment, for it was without weeds or ſhrubs, and ſo ſhallow that a quail might be ſeen in it. Once more he had reaſon to moralize on the vanity of all human contrivance and confidence; yet, as Providence ordered it, the improbability of the place proved the means of his ſecurity. He had lain there but a few minutes, when ſix of his purſuers paſſed within ten feet of him, and very diligently examined a thickety part of the ditch that was but a few paces from him. With his piſtols cocked, he kept his eye conſtantly on them, determining, that as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf to be diſcovered by any one of them, he would inſtantly ſpring up, and ſell his life as dearly as might be, and, refuſing to be taken alive, provoke, and, if poſſible, force them to kill him. Once or twice he thought he ſaw one of the ſoldiers look at him, and he was on the point of ſhooting the man; but reflecting that poſſibly, though the ſoldier did ſee, yet he might have the humanity not to diſcover him, as he would fain hope was really the caſe, his heart ſmote him for his raſh reſolution; and he thanks God that he was reſtrained from putting it into execution.

From the ditch they went all round the adjacent field; and as Lieut. Moody ſometimes a little raiſed up his head, he ſaw them frequently running their bayonets into ſome ſmall ſtacks of Indian corn fodder. This ſuggeſted to him an idea, that, if he could eſcape till night, a place they had already explored would be the ſecureſt ſhelter for him. When night came, he got into one of thoſe ſtacks. The wind was high, which prevented the ruſtling of the leaves of the fodder, as he entered, from being heard by the people, who were at that time paſſing cloſe by him into the country in queſt of him. His poſition in this retreat was very uncomfortable, for he could neither ſit nor lie down. In this ereſt poſture, however, he remained two nights and two days without a morſel of food, for there was no corn on the ſtalks, and, which was infinitely more intolerable, without drink. He muſt not relate, for reaſons which may be eaſily imagined, what became of him immediately after his coming out of this uneaſy priſon; but he will venture to inform the reader, that on the fifth night after the elopement from the Ferry-houſe, he ſearched the banks of the Delaware, till he had the good fortune to meet with a ſmall boat. Into this he jumped, and having waited a little for the time of flood, which was near, he puſhed off, and rowed a conſiderable way up the river. During this voyage he was ſeveral times accoſted by people on the water; but, having often found the benefit of putting on a fearleſs air, he endeavoured to anſwer them in their own way; and recollecting ſome of the leſs poliſhed phraſes of the gentlemen of the oar, he uſed them pretty liberally; and thus was ſuffered to paſs on unſuſpected. In due time he left his boat, and, relying on the aid of the Loyaliſts, ſome of whom he knew were every where to be found, he went into a part of the country leaſt known to him, and the leaſt likely for him to have thought of; and at length, after many circuitous marches, all in the night, and through pathleſs courſes,

courſes, in about five days, he once more arrived ſafe in New York.

All theſe efforts for life were dictated, it would ſeem, rather by inſtinct than reaſon; for, occupied as his mind had been for his own danger and his ſufferings, he can truly ſay, his greateſt uneaſineſs was on account of his brother. There was not a ray of hope that he could eſcape, and leſs, if poſſible, that he would be pardoned. He was the ſon of his old age to a moſt worthy and beloved father, who had himſelf been a ſoldier, and who loved and honoured the profeſſion. Indeed, he was a moſt amiable young man, as remarkable for ſweetneſs of diſpoſition as for his undaunted intrepidity. Excellent youth! every feeling heart will forgive the tear which is now dropped to thy memory, by thy ſorrowing brother. He periſhed by an ignominious death in the 23d year of his age; the news of which, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, well nigh brought the grey hairs of a venerable father with ſorrow to the grave. It did not indeed immediately coſt him his life, but it coſt him what is more valuable—his reaſon!

His fellow-priſoner was alſo ſentenced to death; but on making ſome pretended diſcoveries, of no conſiderable moment, he was reprieved.

Letter from Count De Vergennes to Gen. Waſhington, dated at Verſailles, July 29. 1782.

SIR,

IT is not in quality of a King, the friend and ally of the United States, (though with the knowledge and conſent of his Majeſty), that I now have the honour to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of ſenſibility, and a tender father, who feels all the force of paternal love, that I take the liberty to addreſs to your Excellency my earneſt ſolicitations in favour of a mother and family in tears. Her ſituation ſeems the more worthy of notice on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation at war with her own, that ſhe has recourſe for what ſhe ought to receive from the impartial juſtice of her own Generals.

I have the honour to incloſe your Excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs Aſgill has juſt wrote to me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted that her ſon [p. 378.] was the unhappy victim deſtined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of juſtice obliges you to revenge. Your Excellency will not read this letter without being extremely affected; it had that effect upon the King and upon the Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodneſs of their Majeſties hearts induces them to deſire, that the inquietudes of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderneſs re-aſſured. I feel, Sir, that there are caſes where humanity itſelf exacts the moſt extreme rigour; perhaps the one now in queſtion may be of the number; but allowing repriſals to be juſt, it is not leſs horrid to thoſe who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be perſuaded, that you deſire nothing more than to be able to avoid the diſagreeable neceſſity.

There is one conſideration, Sir, which, though it is not deciſive, may have an influence on your reſolution. Capt. Aſgill is doubtleſs your priſoner, but he is among thoſe whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at York-Town. Although this circumſtance does not operate as a ſafeguard, it however juſtifies the intereſt I permit myſelf to take in this affair. If it is in your power, Sir, to conſider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majeſties; the danger of young Aſgill, the tears, the deſpair of his mother, affect them ſenſibly; and they will ſee with pleaſure the hope of conſolation ſhine out for thoſe unfortunate people.

In ſeeking to deliver Mr Aſgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to ſeek another victim; the pardon, to be perfectly ſatisfactory, muſt be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of any bad conſequences. If the Engliſh General has not been able to puniſh the horrible crime you complain of in ſo exemplary a manner as he ſhould, there is reaſon to think he will take the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent the like in future.

I ſincerely wiſh, Sir, that my interceſſion may meet ſucceſs; the ſentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceaſed to manifeſt on every occaſion, aſſures me, that you will not be indifferent to the prayers and to the tears of a family which has recourſe to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtue to implore it.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect conſideration, Sir, your's, &c.

DE VERGENNES.

Letter

Letter from Mrs Aſgill to Count Vergennes, dated, London, July 18. 1782.

SIR,

IF the politeneſs of the French court will permit an application of a ſtranger, there can be no doubt but one, in which all the tender feelings of an individual can be intereſted, will meet with a favourable reception from a nobleman whoſe character does honour, not only to his own country, but to human nature. The ſubject, Sir, on which I preſume to implore your aſſiſtance, is too heart-piercing for me to dwell on; and common fame has, moſt probably, informed you of it; it therefore renders the painful taſk unneceſſary. My ſon, (an only ſon), as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deſerving to be ſo, only 19, a priſoner under articles of capitulation of York-Town, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent ſuffer for the guilty? Repreſent to yourſelf, Sir, the ſituation of a family under theſe circumſtances, ſurrounded as I am by objects of diſtreſs, diſtracted with fear and grief. No words can expreſs my feeling, or paint the ſcene. My huſband given over by his phyſicians, a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a ſtate to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter ſeized with a fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reaſon, ſave to hear heart alleviating circumſtances. Let your feelings, Sir, ſuggeſt and plead for my inexpreſſible miſery. A word from you, like a voice from heaven, will ſave us from diſtraction and wretchedneſs. I am well informed, Gen. Waſhington reveres your character; ſay but to him you wiſh my ſon to be releaſed, and he will reſtore him to his diſtracted family, and render him to happineſs. My ſon's virtue and bravery will juſtify the deed. His honour, Sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happieſt proſpects. Let me again ſupplicate your goodneſs; let me reſpectfully implore your high influence in behalf of innocence; in the cauſe of juſtice; of humanity; that you would, Sir, diſpatch a letter to Gen. Waſhington, from France, and favour me with a copy of it, to be ſent from hence. I am ſenſible of the liberty I take in making this requeſt; but I am ſenſible, whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the diſtreſs that ſuggeſts it; your humanity will drop a tear on the fault, and efface it. I will pray that Heaven may grant, you may never want the comfort it is in your power to beſtow on

ASGILL *.

Theſe

* The following account of the proceedings relating to Capt. Aſgill, which gave riſe to theſe letters, appeared in the London papers in October laſt, viz.

Gen. Waſhington having ordered Gen. Hazan, the American commanding-officer at Lancaſter, to ſend a Britiſh captain to headquarters, to ſuffer in retaliation for Huddy, [p. 430.] thirteen Britiſh captains (attended by Maj. Gordon, who commanded the ſurrendered troops) waited on General Hazan, at his requeſt, on Monday morning the 27th of May; when the General, in a very feeling and delicate manner, informed them of his orders, which he read to them. Maj. Gordon warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of his officers, inſiſting, that, if theſe orders were carried into execution, in any the leaſt ſtep, it would be a direct and unjuſtifiable violation of the capitulation, the laſt article of which was, that no article thereof ſhould be infringed on pretext of repriſals, whereby every officer of that army, and particularly thoſe who remained with the ſoldiers, under the ſanction of that article, were protected from retaliation.—General Hazan only anſwered, that he could ſay nothing in the matter, but muſt obey his orders, and wiſhed the officers to ſettle it among themſelves; which they refuſing to do, lots were caſt for them in their own preſence, (an awful moment indeed), and the unfortunate one fell to Capt. Aſgill of the guards, a young gentleman of nineteen years of age, whoſe amiable qualities can only be equalled by the noble fortitude with which he bore his lot. Maj. Gordon inſtantly applied for and obtained a paſs for an officer, Capt. Ludlow of the guards, another of the thirteen, to go to Philadelphia and New York, by whom he wrote to Gen. Waſhington, the Preſident of Congreſs, Gen. Lincoln the American miniſter of war, and M. de Luzerne the French miniſter, all at Philadelphia, inſiſting on Capt. Aſgill's releaſe, as protected by the capitulation; and by the ſame officer he forwarded diſpatches to Sir Guy Carleton at New York. He alſo applied for, but was refuſed, leave to ſend an officer to the Count Rochambeau, then at Williamſburgh. However, he wrote him a letter, inſiſting on his interference, for the honour of the French nation, as guarantees of the treaty; to which no anſwer was ſent, though from the mode of conveyance, there was no doubt of its having been delivered to the Count. Mr Aſgill being

Theſe letters have had the deſired effect, as appears from the following order of Congreſs, and letter to Capt. Aſgill, which appeared in the American papers.

Order of Congreſs releaſing Capt. Aſgill.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Nov. 7. 1782.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of Aug. 19. from the commander in chief, a report of a committee thereon, and motion of Mr Williamſon and Mr Rutledge relative thereto, and another letter of Oct. 25. from the commander in chief, with a copy of a letter from the Count de Vergennes, dated July 29. laſt, interceding for Capt. Aſgill:

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed, and he is hereby directed, to ſet Capt. Aſgill at liberty.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

being ordered off to Philadelphia, under a guard of cavalry, Maj. Gordon aſked to attend him, which Gen. Hazan very politely agreed to; and, on their arrival at Philadelphia, Maj. Gordon waited on theſe gentlemen to whom he had wrote, and uſed every argument poſſible, and even threats, in behalf of this unfortunate young man. In particular, he inſiſted with Luzerne, that he ſhould interfere; who anſwering that it was out of his line, Maj. Gordon called upon him as miniſter of France, to interfere in a matter in which the honour of that nation was materially concerned and hurt, by the breach of a treaty to which they were guarantees: and added, that if Aſgill ſhould ſuffer, retaliation would undoubtedly take place, not upon a *rebel*, but upon a French officer, ſhould it be the Count de Graſſe himſelf, who ſigned the capitulation on the part of France, but who, he underſtood, was then in our power, an unconditional priſoner, and whoſe reverſe of fortune ought to teach them humanity to priſoners. However, Luzerne inſiſted in his former anſwer, which, with difficulty, Maj. Gordon obtained from him in writing. Capt. Aſgill was next day ordered to Chatham in New Jerſey, where he has remained ever ſince, not under a guard, but on parole to a ſmall tavern, with the liberty of an adjoining orchard and field, and though in a very diſagreeable ſtate of ſuſpenſe, yet in good health and ſpirits. Maj. Gordon attended him to Chatham, and has ſtaid there with him, as well to ſoften his confinement, as to be ready on the ſpot to exert himſelf to the uttermoſt in his behalf, in caſe of emergency.

Letter from Gen. Waſhington to Capt. Aſgill covering the above reſolve.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Nov. 13.*

It affords me ſingular pleaſure to have it in my power to tranſmit you the incloſed copy of an act of Congreſs of the 7th inſtant, by which you are releaſed from the diſagreeable circumſtances in which you have ſo long been. Suppoſing you would wiſh to go to New York as ſoon as poſſible, I alſo incloſe a paſſport for that purpoſe.

Your letter of the 18th of October came regularly to my hands. I beg you to believe that my not anſwering it ſooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your ſituation; I daily expected a determination of your caſe—and I thought it better to await that than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitleſs. You will attribute my detention of the incloſed letters, which have been in my hands about a fortnight, to the ſame cauſe.

I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without aſſuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleaſing affair may be received, I never was influenced through the whole of it by ſanguinary motives, but by what I conceived a ſenſe of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take meaſures, however diſagreeable, to prevent a repetition of thoſe enormities which have been the ſubject of diſcuſſion; and that this important end is likely to be anſwered without the effuſion of the blood of an innocent perſon, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant, G. WASHINGTON.

[A correſpondent has ſent us the following, taken out of a book called *Georgical Eſſays*, and aſſures us that he has himſelf tried it with ſucceſs.] *Gent. Mag.*

A method of making excellent Butter from the milk of Cows fed on Turnips.

LET the bowls, either lead or wood, or earthen pans, be kept conſtantly clean, and well ſcalded with boiling water before uſing. When the milk is brought into the dairy, to every eight quarts mix one quart of boiling water; then put the milk into the bowls to ſtand for cream. By keeping ſtrictly to this method, I have conſtantly, during the winter, kept ſweet and well-taſted butter from the milk of cows fed upon turnips.

[*Several poſtponed articles are now inſerted.*]

RUSSIA.

Peterſburg, Aug. 11. Yeſterday the braſs equeſtrian ſtatue of the Emperor Peter the Firſt was opened to public view at St Peterſburg. About five o'clock in the afternoon her Imperial Majeſty, after having dined at the Hermitage, came in her barge, attended by ſeveral of the firſt nobility, and landed on the New Quay; from whence, on a platform covered with red baize, ſhe proceeded to the ſenate houſe, where, from a balcony handſomely fitted up for her Majeſty's reception, ſhe had a full view of the ſtatue, the royal yachts on the river, (of which there were ſeveral, all dreſſed in the various colours of different nations), and of the prodigious concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion. On her arrival, her Majeſty found the ſtatue incloſed with a ſcreen, on which were painted rocks, uncultivated ſpaces, and other emblems of the rude ſtate in which the Emperor found his country. Her Majeſty had not been long on the balcony, when, on a ſignal given by a rocket, the ſcreen which concealed the ſtatue, on a ſudden, and as it were by magic, fell, and diſcovered one of the moſt exquiſite pieces of workmanſhip that was ever known to any age or country. The ſudden appearance of the ſtately figure, big with majeſtic fire, galloping up a precipice on a furious ſteed, moſt exquiſitely finiſhed in all the action of contending eagerne.., together with the firing of cannon from the caſtle, admiralty, and yachts, and a running fire of about 10,000 ſoldiers, produced an effect on the mind not eaſily to be deſcribed. After the firing ceaſed, and the Empreſs had contemplated the ſtatue for ſome time, with the greateſt ſeeming ſatisfaction, all the regiments of guards, the regiment of artillery, and three other regiments, which were drawn up on the occaſion, marched round it, lowering their colours as they paſſed by the balcony where the Empreſs was placed. After this part of the ceremony was ended, her Majeſty was rowed back to the Hermitage in the ſame manner ſhe came. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every place manifeſted joy at the happy remembrance of the father of their country.

Peterſburg, Aug. 27. The Empreſs, reſolved to commemorate the inauguration-day of the ſtatue lately erected to the memory of Peter the Great, by ſome diſtinguiſhing mark of her grace and clemency, iſſued a proclamation, in which ſhe grants pardon to all criminals under ſentence of death; ſuſpends all ſuits for monies due to the crown; gives general releaſes to the heirs of thoſe who died indebted to the crown; pardon to all deſerters who ſhall return to their reſpective corps within a limited time; the ſame to thoſe under proſecution for carrying on any illicit trade; criminals condemned to the gallies have liberty to return to their reſpective places of reſidence, provided they have not been guilty of murder; and, finally, a general pardon to all delinquents who, being employed by government, had abuſed their truſt. The proclamation concludes with an exhortation to repentance and amendment; enjoining them at the ſame time to put up their prayers to the Almighty for the repoſe of the ſoul of the great monarch to whoſe memory theſe marks of clemency are dedicated.

Peterſburg, Oct. 4. Yeſterday, being the anniverſary of her Imperial Majeſty's coronation, there was a very brilliant court both in the morning and evening. Immediately after divine ſervice, M. Beſberodko, her Imperial Majeſty's ſecretary, read the ſtatutes of a new order called *St Woledimir*, and her Imperial Majeſty inveſted herſelf with them. This new inſtitution is created in favour of thoſe who ſerve in civil employments. There are to be ten great croſſes, twenty of the ſecond claſs, thirty of the third, and ſixty of the fourth, beſides a fifth for thoſe who have ſerved thirty-five years, which gives them a right to wear it. *Lond. gaz.*

Petersburg, Nov. 5. Conformably to the rules of the inſtitution of the new order of St Woledimir, the firſt department of the ſenate have elected Prince Potemkin, Prince Orloff, Prince Waſemſkoy, Count Panin, the Marſhalls Romanzoff, Galitzin, and Czernicheff, Count Ivan Czernicheff, Monſieur de Betſkoy, Prince Repnin, Monſieur Beſberodko, and the Great Chamberlain Monſieur Schuwalow, to be Knights of the firſt claſs of that order. *Lond. gaz.*

Peterſburg, Nov. 7. Her Imperial Majeſty, in order to check the alarming progreſs of luxury, has ordered, that the ladies ſhall henceforth appear at court in a plain dreſs, diveſted of all that profuſion of extravagance which the caprice of faſhion

faſhion daily varies with an increaſe of expence. The gold and ſilver embroidery on the gentlemens coats are alſo limited to a certain proportion; and as each private governor of a province wears a diſtinct uniform, our ſovereign has ſignified her wiſh that every lady ſhould aſſume the colour worn by her huſband or father. The towering head-dreſſes of the ladies will alſo undergo an alteration equally conſonant with œconomy, decency, and even the advantage of beauty.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, Aug. 22. On the 14th inſtant the following propoſal was made by the Prince of Orange to their High Mightineſſes.

"Whereas I have, for ſome time paſt, taken notice, that ſome evil-minded people have endeavoured to breed ſuſpicion amongſt the public, concerning a pretended miſmanagement of affairs, and ſuppoſed delays to the neceſſary preparations in the preſent war entered into by Great Britain againſt this republic without any lawful cauſe, and above all, the inactivity of the navy-department, hinting that ſuch delays were imputable to a want on my part of giving proper orders, and this for the purpoſe of criminating me in the face of Europe, as alſo to render me ſuſpected by the inhabitants of theſe provinces, as if unlawfully prejudiced in favour of the Engliſh King or miniſter, I ſhould have neglected to do what might turn to the greateſt damage of the enemy, or beſt ſecure the trade of this republic; I would have long ago acquainted your Noble Mightineſſes, for my own juſtification, with the orders ſent by me to the reſpective officers, and requeſted your Noble Mightineſſes to give the ſame in communication to the States, your reſpective conſtituents, had I not entertained ſome very juſtifiable apprehenſions, leſt, by that means, ſecrecy ſhould have been violated, and the enemy informed of the preparations carrying on againſt them, and eſpecially of the operations for the preſent campaign, ſome of which have been put into execution, and ſettled with the court of France.

But having taken into conſideration the requeſt of the ſtates of Zealand, and underſtanding that the ſame is likely to be urged by the other provinces, I thought that both my honour and reputation were concerned in delaying no farther to deliver copies of the orders given by me; and evincing, in the cleareſt manner, that I am no wiſe chargeable with the want of activity or ſucceſs of our operations. However, I cannot at preſent give information of what is to be done during this campaign; but as ſoon as that is over, you ſhall find me ready to ſtate the whole tranſaction. I ſhall require ſome time to get the orders copied out; meanwhile, I beg your High Mightineſſes will give notice of my intentions to each of your conſtituents, whoſe approbation I am anxious to deſerve and obtain."

Report made by the Prince Stadtholder to the committee of their High Mightineſſes, reſpecting the orders given to the marine, &c.

"Since the return of the fleet into the Texel, I have not failed to do all in my power to haſten the ſailing of it again ſpeedily. For this purpoſe I went to Niew Diep, Aug. 20. to inform myſelf of the exact ſtate of the ſhips belonging to the Republic, and if they were fit to put to ſea. On the 21ſt I held a conference with the general naval officers, at which the counſellors and miniſters of the admiralty who happened to be there aſſiſted. I have not wiſhed to conceal from your High Mightineſſes the minutes of that conference, and I ſhall finally refer myſelf to their moſt ample contents. Your High Mightineſſes will there ſee, that a ſhip and four frigates will be ready in a few days; eight ſhips of the line in ten days; and four others in a few days after. I have ſtrongly recommended the utmoſt diligence to be uſed in preparing the ſhips for getting to ſea again as ſoon as poſſible. And upon the advice which I received of ſeveral Engliſh ſhips being cruiſing in the North ſeas, I gave orders for diſpatching from the Texel the galliot Le Dauphin, and from the Maeſe the cutter L'Epervier, for Drontheim, and alſo to freight as many neutral veſſels as poſſible for the ſame voyage, to give notice to Capt. Van Gennip, who commands the fleet of the Republic which eſcorts the ſhips of the India Company that are now expected at Drontheim, of this Engliſh fleet, that he might take ſuch meaſures as were neceſſary for ſecuring the convoy. I here annex the letter which I diſpatched on the 22d ult. to Vice-Adm. Pichot, to Rear-Adm. Dedel, and to Capt. Van Gennip, and ſhall refer myſelf to their contents. Ten days having elapſed in refitting the ſhips, I wrote to Vice-Adm. Hartſink a letter, dated the 1ſt inſtant, a copy of which I here deliver to your High Mightineſſes,

referring myſelf to the contents of them for the greater brevity, together with the Admiral's original anſwer, dated the 2d inſtant, to the copy of my reply on the 3d, and to the Admiral's two letters dated the 4th; the firſt of which was brought me by Lieut. Hartſink, the ſecond by Captain Staring. On the 5th I ſent for the Fiſcal Counſellors Biſdom, of the admiralty of the Maeſe, and Mr Vander Hoop of that of Amſterdam, with the Vice-Adm^s Reynſt and Zoutman, to conſult with them upon Adm. Hartſink's letter. I annex their opinions, together with the minutes of the letter which I ſent to Adm. Hartſink by Capt. Staring on the 6th, at midnight, and a copy of my letter to the Admiral on the 30th. On the ſame day I received a piece of intelligence by Lieut. Smeet, which I communicated to Adm. Hartſink. I annex the copy of the letter which I ſent to him with this notice. On the 7th Capt. Count de Welderen arrived expreſs with Adm. Hartſink's letter of the 6th, wherein your High Mightineſſes will find a copy of the reſult of the council of war held on the 4th. After this letter, I reſolved to go to Niew Diep, to cauſe a council of war to be held in my preſence, and to take, as circumſtances ſhould direct, ſuch reſolutions as the ſervice of the ſtate ſeemed to require. I ſent Col. Bentinck with the letter to Adm. Hartſink, the copy of which I deliver to your High Mightineſſes. On the 8th I received the annexed from Adm. Hartſink, in anſwer to mine of the 6th. The ſame evening I ſet off, and on Monday the 9th I ſummoned a council of war. I have thought it my duty to communicate to your High Mightineſſes the minutes of what paſſed at it, together with the opinion of Adm. Zoutman. Your High Mightineſſes will there ſee the unanimous ſentiments of all the general officers and captains preſent. I heſitated to order the ſailing of the fleet contrary to their united opinions, but contented myſelf with directing them to keep the ſhips well victualled and watered, that they might be equipped for ſailing the firſt favourable opportunity; and applied to your Noble Mightineſſes, to inform them of the intentions of their High Mightineſſes reſpecting the ſailing of the fleet; and if it was their pleaſure that it ſhould put to ſea, contrary to the unanimous opinions of the officers of the navy. I have already charged Adm. Hartſink, in preſence of ſeveral officers, to ſail without waiting for further orders, as ſoon as he ſhould learn the Engliſh fleet which cruiſed on our coaſts had returned to the Channel, as it was then to be ſuppoſed that Lord Howe was either gone or going to Gibraltar; referring myſelf to the ſpecial orders which I gave him in my letters of the 1ſt, 3d, 6th, and 7th of September.

I hope to have fulfilled herein the intentions of your High Mightineſſes: and I am ready to ſend ſuch orders reſpecting the ſailing of the fleet as your High Mightineſſes ſhall think fit, having cauſed them to keep in readineſs for ſailing as ſoon as the wind and the tide ſhall permit." *Hague gaz.*

"*Utrecht, Jan.* 3. The various pieces annexed to the apologetic memorial delivered to the ſtates by the Stadtholder on the 7th of October laſt, are eight in number. The firſt contains a pre-advice from the admiralty boards of the 10th of March 1779, when his Serene Highneſs propoſed to increaſe the ſea-forces from 50 to 60 ſhips of war, 30 of them of the line; and the land-forces from 50 to 60,000 men. In the pre-advice alluded to, the ſaid boards obſerve, that in the year 1648, after our pacification with Spain, it was ſtipulated, that in time of peace we ſhould always have 60 ſhips of war; 20 of them for cruiſers, 20 for convoys, and the other 20 as guarda-coſtas. That Adm. Tromp's firſt ſhip mounted only 50, and the ſecond 60 guns; the only two of that rate then known amongſt us. That in our ſecond war againſt the Engliſh, Vice-Adm. Waſſenaar hoiſted his flag on board of a 74, then of a 72 gun ſhip; all our line-of-battle ſhips conſiſting at that time partly of ſhips from 60 to 80, and partly from 40 to 60, beſides 12 frigates, advice-boats, fire-ſhips, convoyers, and about 18 in reſerve. That in the year 1685 our navy was fixed at ninety-ſix ſhips of the line, viz. twenty of 80, twenty-eight of 70, twenty-four of 60, and twenty-four of 50 guns; with ninety frigates, mounting from 16 to 40 guns.—Laſtly, That being conſulted in 1779, concerning the navy that ſhould be wanted, Lieut. Adm. de Waſſenaar, Vice-Adm. Hartſink, and Com. Vis, declared, that we were in want, to be on a reſpectable footing, of three ſquadrons, each conſiſting of four ſhips of 70, eight of 60, with their frigates and fireſhips, and a ſufficient re-

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ſerve for convoys, conſiſting of ſixty ſhips of 60; twelve of 50; ſix of 40; twelve of 36; and twelve of 20: the whole amounting to twelve ſhips, of 70, with 550 men each; thirty of 60, with 450 men; twelve of 40, with 270 men; twelve of 36, with 230 men; twelve of 20, with 150 men; four fire-ſhips, with forty men; ſix advice-boats, with ſixty men; two hoſpital ſhips, with ſeventy men; and three bomb-ketches, with fifty men each. The ſeven other pieces contain an account of the orders given by his Serene Highneſs from Dec 24. 1780, for the purpoſe of guarding our ſhips and harbours from all hoſtile attempts on the part of G. Britain.

Hague, Nov. 15. Two deputations, the one from the city of Rotterdam, and the other from Schiedam, have had audiences of the Prince Stadtholder; upon which occaſion they communicated to his Serene Highneſs, that their reſpective regencies had come to the reſolution for the future to fill up themſelves all offices and employments that ſhall become vacant in their departments; to which, it is ſaid, the Prince made anſwer, that the ſaid regencies might do in that reſpect what they thought proper, but that he ſhould endeavour to mantain his right of election.

Hague, Dec. 20. Some days ago the Pruſſian miniſter attended the aſſembly of the deputies of the principal cities of Holland, and read a letter from the King his Maſter, in which his Majeſty charges him to communicate to the ſaid deputies in his name, "That his Majeſty, perceiving with great regret and much aſtoniſhment, that the groſs inſults offered to the Prince Stadtholder, and the Princeſs his conſort, were ſo far from being put a ſtop to, that they ſtill continued, and it had even been refuſed to do juſtice to the Prince on that head; it would therefore ill become him, as uncle to thoſe illuſtrious perſons, to be any longer ſilent upon the ſubject, and therefore requeſted, that the ſaid deputies would uſe their utmoſt endeavours that an effectual ſtop be put to the ſaid injurious imputations laid to the charge of the Prince of Orange, and that juſtice be effectually rendered him. His Majeſty hopes that ſome regard will be paid to his requeſt, as if (contrary to his expectations) any farther inſults ſhould be offered to the Prince and Princeſs, he ſhall think himſelf obliged to eſpouſe their intereſt in a more effectual manner."

The Pruſſian ambaſſador read the above letter twice over in a very diſtinct manner, and it viſibly made a very ſenſible impreſſion upon the whole aſſembly, who promiſed to report the contents of it to their conſtituents.

Another letter from the Hague ſays, "The high republican party in this country, which ſeems to be devoted to the will of France, has now received a check that probably will make them feel the neceſſity of turning their thoughts to peace. The Prince of Orange was from the beginning an enemy to a rupture with England, and for that reaſon his Highneſs was marked down as an object of attack from the French party; and various were the indignities offered to him, and the mortifications that he experienced, from the various reſolves of the different provincial aſſemblies; and it is not known where the high republican party would have ſtopped, if the King of Pruſſia had not timely interfered. The memorial lately preſented by that Monarch's ambaſſador, the Baron de Thulemeyer, will have a powerful effect. It has confounded the enemies of the Stadtholder; for they now find, that, excluſive of the influence he has officially in the councils of the Republic, he is likely to be powerfully ſupported by a Prince the moſt formidable to Holland of all her ſurrounding neighbours. It is expected that this memorial will have great effect in the negotiations for peace, as the French party among the Dutch have not, ſince the receipt of it, held near ſo lofty a language as before.

A deputation from the ſtates of Utrecht have had an audience of the Stadtholder, in which they were charged to aſſure that Prince, on the part of the ſaid ſtates, that the province of Utrecht will ſupport his Serene Highneſs in the full enjoyment of his rights and privileges to the utmoſt of their power, &c.

The diſcontented part of the Republic did not confine their cenſures for the inactivity of the navy to the Stadtholder alone; the officers in that ſervice too had their ſhare of calumny; inſomuch that it was ſaid eighteen flag-officers and principal captains, finding themſelves abuſed and inſulted in libels and paſquinades, and conſcious of having fulfilled to the utmoſt of their power the expreſs orders of his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, in giving the enemy all poſſible annoyance, at leaſt all that the preſent

ſtate

ſtate of the navy would permit, had preſented a memorial to his Serene Highneſs, declaring their reſolution to reſign the command of the ſhips with which they had been honoured, to others in whom the public could place greater confidence.

The States-General have come to a determination with reſpect to the ſix battalions in their ſervice which go under the name of the Scots brigade [vol. 37. p. 57.] the officers of which are all Britiſh ſubjects. It has been reſolved, that after Jan. 1. 1783, theſe regiments ſhall be put upon the ſame footing in every reſpect with the national troops of Holland; and the officers are required to take an oath of allegiance to the States of Holland, and renounce their allegiance to G. Britain for ever, on or before the above-mentioned day; but ſuch as are abſent on leave are allowed till the 1ſt of March to ſignify their aſſent, on pain of their commiſſions being declared vacant. Their colours, which are now Britiſh, are to be taken from them, and replaced with Dutch ones; and they are to wear the uniform of the Provinces; the word of command is to be given in Dutch, and the officers are to wear orange-coloured ſaſhes, and carry the ſame ſort of ſpontoons as the officers of other Dutch regiments. It is remarkable that this gallant corps has been above 200 years in the ſervice of the States (under the name of Scots Hollanders); and in many battles and ſieges, in which they have been engaged, they never once loſt any of their colours, which they defended on all occaſions with the greateſt bravery; at Bergen-op-zoom, anno 1747, in particular, Gen. Marjoribanks's regiment (now Gen. Houſtoun's) conſiſted of 850 rank and file, of which only 220 ſurvived the fatal ſtorm of the place; but this brave handful of men, although many of them wounded, cut their way through the grenadiers of France, and carried off their colours in triumph into the lines of the allied army of Steenbergen.——Beſides the oath of the council of ſtate, and that to the province or city to which they are ſent, the officers are likewiſe to take the following oath,

"I declare and ſwear, that during all the time of that ſervice which binds me to the United Provinces, and ſo long as I ſhall not have obtained my legal diſmiſſion, that I will not acknowledge any one out of theſe provinces as my ſovereign, and I do not think myſelf obliged to reſpect or obſerve, nor will I reſpect or obſerve, any order or command but thoſe of their High Mightineſſes, as is more amply explained in the general oath I have taken; promiſing and ſwearing, as I do by theſe preſents, to be faithful and attached to their ſaid High Mightineſſes, to the Lords of the province in whoſe employ I am, and to the magiſtrates of the cities or towns where I may be garriſoned; and to ſerve honeſtly and truly under the orders of the Captain-General of theſe provinces, and their ſaid High Mightineſſes the States-General; and particularly to reſpect and obey his Highneſs, and the other chiefs and commanders which are or may be ſet over me."

GERMANY.

Augſbourg, Nov. 26. In Pruſſian Sileſia, the Suffragan Biſhop of Breſlaw and Apoſtolic Vicar of that dioceſe hath publiſhed the following letter, which was written to him by the King of Pruſſia:

"I think it neceſſary to make to the Catholic clergy, and principally to the communities and monaſteries, an authentic declaration, that ſo long as they conduct themſelves as obedient and faithful ſubjects, they have nothing to fear on my part; I will not alter or change any thing in the manner of the contribution, to which they are ſubject or regulated; that I will not exact any thing more of the communities and monaſteries, much leſs will I confiſcate any of their property, provided, on their part, that they behave themſelves as good and faithful ſubjects; and eſpecially in time of war, that they do not connive at any thing contrary to my intereſt, and that may blemiſh the ſubmiſſion which they owe to me: On the contrary, if I find them faulty in this reſpect, they muſt thank themſelves if I am obliged to pronounce their deſtruction. For theſe cauſes, I charge you to inform the clergy, in whatever manner you ſhall judge beſt, my preſent declaration. FREDERICK."

The Vicar having notified the above, all the clergy, ſenſible of the goodneſs of the monarch, who makes their condition dependent on their good or ill conduct, are determined to manifeſt their diſpoſition always to merit the ſame favour from their King; and in conſequence thereof, on the 17th inſtant, they cauſed Te Deum to be chanted in all the Catholic churches of Breſlaw.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 23. The parliament has at laſt regiſtered the edict for levying the third penny in the pound, called *Troiſieme Vingtieme*, which is to be collected in the uſual manner, from next January, till the third year after the peace is made: handicraftſmen, however, are exempted from the above impoſt.

A deputation from the clergy of the kingdom have preſented his Majeſty with a free gift of fifteen millions of livres, payable in three years, to repair the loſs the nation ſuſtained on the 12th of April, and one million more towards the ſupport of the widows and orphans of the killed on that unfortunate day.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 15. The King, to recompence the bravery of the Prince de Naſſau during the attack of the floating batteries againſt Gibraltar, has granted him the privilege to fit out five regiſter ſhips annually, with which he may trade to any part of the King's dominions in Mexico and Peru.

WEST INDIES.

Letter from Capt. Kempthorne, of the London of 90 guns, to Adm. Rowley.

"SIR, { *London, off the eaſt end of Jamaica, Oct. 26.*

ON Tueſday the 17th inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhip Torbay and Badger ſloop in company, and the iſland of Zacheo bearing S. by E. ſix or ſeven leagues, at nine in the morning we made the ſignal for two ſail in the N. W. and chaſed per ſignal; they were on the larboard tack, ſtanding toward us, and we ſoon perceived them to be a line-of-battle ſhip and a frigate of the enemy, who tacked and made all the ſail they could from us, going large with the wind on the ſtarboard quarter, and ſeemed to draw from us in light airs. We cleared ſhip for action. At 25 minutes paſt two P. M. the line-of-battle ſhip hoiſted French colours and fired her ſtern-chaces, which ſhe continued to do, as well as the frigate. Finding their ſhot went over us, we bore up and fired the ſtarboard guns at the line-of-battle ſhip; at 40 minutes paſt five repeated it, the enemy continuing to fire their ſtern-chaces; at eight, we were cloſe up with the line-of-battle ſhip; hauled up the main-ſail, and took in the fore ſtudding ſail; 15 minutes paſt, a cloſe action commenced, with a very heavy fire, which continued for near forty minutes (the frigate being on the larboard bow). The line-of-battle ſhip, attempting to bear up, we put our helm hard a-port, in order to croſs his bows, or lay him athwart hawſe; but being ſo cloſely engaged, we boarded each other bow and quarter, the enemy's larboard cat-head abreaſt of our ſtarboard gangway, and the action continued as hot as ever, when the enemy backed clear of our quarter, our main and mizen topſails a-back. We inſtantly attempted to wear, to cloſe with him on the ſtarboard bow; but in this we were greatly diſappointed, the leading block of the weather tiller-rope being ſhot away, with part of the ſweep, and the ſhip came with her head to the wind, before we could get the helm a-weather; by the aſſiſtance of the relieving tackles, the enemy had time to paſs to leeward under our ſtern, and raked us with his ſtarboard guns. The ſhip being wore as ſoon as poſſible, we renewed the action, leading down on the enemy's ſtarboard bow, and the frigate a-head of him, firing her broadſide till 20 minutes paſt ten, when the line-of-battle ſhip ceaſed her fire, and her colours down. We concluded ſhe had ſtruck, as the frigate had quitted her, and hauled his wind on the ſtarboard tack. At 40 minutes paſt ten, the line-of-battle ſhip being nearly a-head, we perceived her to bear up and make from us; when we hauled up to bring ſome of our bow guns to bear, and fired three ſhot. He then hauled up his main-ſail, and ſeemed to bring to, his main-top-ſail half down, and his top-gallant-ſheets flying. The Torbay coming within hail, I informed Capt. Gidoin, that I ſuppoſed the enemy had ſtruck, and requeſted he would go down to her, as our ſituation prevented us from making all the ſail we could wiſh; the ſtarboard fore-yard-arm being ſhot away, all our ſails much cut, with ſome of our braces, running rigging and tiller-rope, the mizen-maſt very much wounded, and the mizen-yard and tiller partly ſhot through, and all the boats but one rendered unſerviceable; that I would follow him with all the ſail I could poſſibly make, and get the ſhip under command. Capt. Gidoin informed me, he would inſtantly go down; and made ſail accordingly. The enemy was then making off, and ſetting all the ſail he could; we reeved the tiller-rope and braces, and ſet all our larboard ſtudding ſails, and hauled in the ſtarboard.

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At twelve at night, the enemy right a-head about a mile and a half diſtant, under all the ſail he could crowd; the light airs during the remainder of the night and next morning enabled him to preſerve his diſtance without the reach of ſhot, and ſteered for the ſhore, which we ſaw at day-light of the 18th, the eaſt end of Hiſpaniola ſouth four or five leagues; at ten it became almoſt calm, and being ſo near the ſhore, I hauled off to the northward to prevent us driving on ſhore, where there was no anchorage, and the enemy cloſe in with the breakers, ſtanding along ſhore towards Samana-bay. I ſent an officer to inform Capt. Gidoin of my reaſon for hauling off; the Torbay continued the chace. At one P. M. ſpoke the Badger, who ſent us two pilots, but neither would take charge of the ſhip to ſtand further into the Bay after the enemy, from the ſtate they found her in. We then lowered our fore-yard to reduce the yard-arm and ſhift the rigging; bent the main-top-ſail for a fore ſail, and ſhipped a new tiller: the people employed ſecuring the lower rigging, back-ſtays, &c. that were ſhot away. At half paſt three the Torbay got up with the enemy, and began to fire her broadſide, when the enemy put large and run for the ſhore. Capt. Gidoin can beſt inform you in what ſtate he left her, as we were at too great a diſtance to give you a juſt account, nor had we an opportunity to ſpeak with him ſince, as the wind blew freſh on the ſhore, and a ſwell running into the bay, we made all the ſail we could to get out. The officers and ſhip's company exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of my wiſhes, and have a juſt claim to my moſt grateful acknowledgements. I hope their good conduct will be found to merit the honour of your attention.

Incloſed I ſend you a liſt of the killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c. JA. KEMPTHORNE."

Rear-Adm. Rowley.

Liſt of killed and wounded on board the London.

Killed: 9 ſeamen.——*Wounded*: Lieut[s] Burgeſs, Hankey, and Trigge; John Mouatt, maſter's mate; James M'Taggart, clerk; and 70 ſeamen.——*Since dead of their wounds*: John Mouatt, and 6 ſeamen.

The ſhip which engaged the London was a 74, called the Scipion. After the engagement, it is ſaid, ſhe went a-ſhore upon the rocks, and was loſt.

The following uncommon circumſtance, which happened at the ſiege of Brimſtone-hill, was not taken notice of in the accounts we gave of the taking of St Chriſtopher's, p. 154. 211.

Gazette de France, April 9.

Marquis de Bouille could not ſend the colours of the regiment of Royal Scotch, which made part of the garriſon of St Kitt's, as they were accidentally burnt during the ſiege, as appears by the following certificate.

Sandy-Point, Feb. 14. 1782.

We hereby certify and declare, upon our honour, that the colours of the 1ſt regiment of the Royal Infantry were burnt on Brimſtone-hill, during the ſiege, before the capitulation took place; and we further declare upon our honour, that there remains not the leaſt remnant of thoſe colours.

WILLIAM KINGSMILL,
Capt.-Commandant of ſaid reg.
THOMAS FRASER,
Brigadier-General.

To the number of killed and wounded in the action of April 12. in the Weſt Indies, (ſee p. 268.) may be added,

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Arrogant,	4	11
Alcide,	5	17
Centaur,	7	3
Total,	16	31

ENGLAND.

In the Magazine for October, p. 547. we inſerted part of a journal taken on board the Ramillies, and a letter from a gentleman on board the Auguſtus Cæſar, giving an account of the ſtorm in which the Ramillies and ſeveral other ſhips, on their voyage from Jamaica to Britain, were loſt. We ſhall now inſert ſeveral paſſages from private letters, &c. giving a more minute account of the diſtreſſed ſituation of particular ſhips and their crews.

A letter dated, at Liverpool, Oct. 8. ſays, "Capt. Whiteſide, of the Mentor, arrived here laſt night, and brings the account, that his ſhip foundered in the gale which the Jamaica fleet met with off the Banks of Newfoundland; and that himſelf, his ſecond mate, and a boy, were all that were ſaved out of 34 people. Capt. Whiteſide was ſeven hours in the water, and had no other aſſiſtance but a yard and a pole to keep his head above water;

water; the other two ſaved had got hold of the boat's gunnel, and in that ſituation they all were, when providentially the Sarah, of Lancaſter, diſcovered and took them on board. The ſaid veſſel is arrived at Lancaſter."

Mr John Forſter, of the Betſey of Whitehaven, Capt. Storey, in a letter to his owners Meſſ. Robinſon and Sanderſon, dated, Liverpool, Oct. 17. writes as follows. "We arrived here laſt night, and I think I may add, without exaggeration, after as diſagreeable a paſſage as ever fleet met with. Long before this you will have heard of the dreadful hurricane which ſeparated the fleet on Sept. 16.; but you will ſtill be ſhort, even after this; for it is not in my power to deſcribe it in its moſt melancholy ſcenes, nor do I think any perſon has an adequate idea of it who had not the misfortune of beholding it.——It began in the S. E. quarter, and ended in the N. W. From about one o'clock till four was the ſeverity of the gale, with every ſymptom of the hurricanes in the Weſt-Indies, being attended with ſmart lightning and no thunder. At that time I felt for the poor beings who were in veſſels ſimilar to thoſe I have been ſometimes in at ſea, and thought myſelf happy in being in a firm veſſel. We had nothing to fear from the gale, except falling foul of ſome veſſel, on which account we were very anxious for day light. But when the wiſhed-for day-light came on, on every ſide appeared deſtruction; veſſels without maſts or yards, rum-puncheons, various parts of wrecks, and dead bodies of both ſexes, covered the ſea; there was no ſide on which you could turn your eyes, but preſented you with a wreck. His Majeſty's ſhip Centaur was the firſt veſſel we knew; ſhe was entirely diſmaſted, and had loſt her rudder. The Glorieux was the ſecond; ſhe had loſt her bowſprit, fore-maſt and main top-maſt; ſeveral merchant-veſſels were in equal bad condition: but what ſtill increaſed the diſagreeable ſpectacle was, that it was not in our power to give them any aſſiſtance. About eight o'clock in the morning we ſaw a man floating on ſome wreck. We were then under a reefed main ſtay-ſail; but the gale abating, very fortunately for the poor fellow, we found ourſelves to windward of him, and the veſſel anſwering the helm, and wearing equal to our wiſhes, we ran along-ſide of the wreck, and threw him a rope, which he got hold of, and very eaſily got on board. He is the ſecond mate of the Minerva, Capt. Robert Holmes, of Glaſgow; they had cut away her mizen maſt about ten minutes before ſhe foundered; which maſt we took him off, after being in that dreadful ſituation for ſix hours. The Minerva had 20 people on board, with paſſengers, all of whom periſhed except the above perſon, whoſe name is John Scott. We kept near the Centaur till about 12 o'clock, at which time the Ville de Paris ſpoke to her; the latter had received no damage. The gale ſtill increaſing, and looking very diſmal, we were afraid of falling foul of ſhips maſts, or other wreck, and ſeeing no hopes of any further aſſiſtance from the men of war, we bore away before dark under a reefed foreſail, in order to ſteer clear of the wrecks before night, though we did not loſe ſight of them for 24 hours. We ſuſtained no damage, except ſplitting our room mainſail, which we were lying to with cloſe reefed; the remainder of the night we had every ſail furled, and then our leading blocks were in the water. After we left the fleet, we fell in with the Abbey, Captain Court, and the Agnes, Capt. Bailiff, both for Lancaſter, who had got ſome of the Ramillies crew on board. The Caton and the Hector parted with the fleet before the gale, and the Janus never joined us. The Caton went to America."

The above-mentioned John Scott, ſecond mate, gave the following account of the loſs of the Minerva, Capt. Holmes, bound for Clyde. "On Sept. 16. (lat. 41. long. 48. or 49.) it began to blow hard in the morning, and increaſed gradually till the evening, when it blew a perfect ſtorm; then the Minerva was brought under a foreſail and mizen ſtay-ſail, and continued under this ſail till towards midnight, when the mizen ſtay-ſail ſplit in two, and ſhe proceeded under a foreſail, the ſea at the ſame time making a fair paſſage over the ſhip. At one, A. M. the wind checked about ſuddenly, and carried away the foreſail, at which time all hands were called up. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the ſhip lying very low, the quarter-boards went down with a crath, as if the ſhip was going aſunder. In a ſhort ſpace after, the mizen maſt was cut away, to try if the ſhip would keep before the ſea, which ſhe did not, though the helm was hard kept up to the ſtarboard. In five

or ſix minutes after, Mr Scott (who was then at the helm) was told the ſhip was going down; and that the pumps were ſo choaked, that no water could be got out, though all hands were at them. In about four or five minutes after, the maſter went over the rail to make himſelf faſt to the wreck as long as he could, ſaying, they were all gone. Soon after a ſea broke on board the ſhip, and waſhed Mr Scott from the helm; who, when in a hollow of the ſea, obſerving a little of the ſhip's quarter, he ſwam on board, and got hold of the tiller rope. The deck being then full of water, he, with the aſſiſtance of the rope, got to the weather ſide of the ſhip, in the lee of the mizen chains, at which time he ſaw not a ſoul on board. In this ſituation the ſea broke over him ſeveral times. He felt the ſhip going down, and was carried under water by the ſuction it occaſioned. After loſing the ſhip he began to ſwim, and in the action of ſwimming ſtruck the croſs-jack yard with one of his hands, and laid faſt hold of it; then looking round him, he ſaw nothing of the ſhip but about a fathom of her ſtarboard main-yard arm. He hung by the croſs-jack yard about two hours, until day-light the 17th, when finding the mizen maſt hanging by the yard, he laſhed the yard to it with the running rigging of the mizen top ſail, and hung by it; in this dreadful ſituation he remained five hours longer, when he was providentially taken up by the Betſey of Whitehaven, Capt. Storey. All the time he was upon the wreck he ſaw nothing that belonged to the ſhip, except a corpſe floating, which he knew to be the body of Donald M'Lean, an apprentice to the Minerva. Beſides the maſter and crew, ſeveral gentlemen, who were paſſengers, are unfortunately loſt."

The following account of the loſs of the Hector is given by an officer of the Arethuſa, in a letter, dated at St John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 13. "Since my laſt, I have been witneſs to the moſt diſtreſſing ſcene my eyes ever beheld. The Hector, of 74 guns, one of Sir George Rodney's prizes, on her paſſage home from the Weſt-Indies, parted company with the fleet ſome time laſt month; and, after a ſucceſſion of very heavy gales of wind, by which ſhe was driven conſiderably to the weſtward, Capt. Bourchier, who commanded her, (with the advice of his officers), determined to bear up for Halifax, as the only port where the ſhip could be put in a ſtate to proceed on a homeward paſſage. The ſituation of the Hector ſeems, at this time, to have been the moſt diſtreſſing and horrible that can be imagined. She had been ſent to ſea by Sir George Rodney in almoſt the ſame ſtate ſhe was in after the action in which ſhe was taken; her maſts and yards ſo much wounded, that they could ſeldom or ever carry ſail, without expecting ſome one or other of them to go; and even in that caſe, ſo ill was ſhe provided in ſtores, that it was, in a great meaſure, out of their power to repair any injury they might ſuſtain, not having a ſingle ſpar, or any rope of any kind whatever, in the ſhip. Add to this, her complement of men almoſt entirely compoſed of invalids from the different ſhips in the Weſt-Indies, many of them, from the wounds they received in the late action, &c. in ſuch a ſituation as not to be able to crawl upon deck;—and, what was ſtill more dreadful, deſtitute of water and proviſions, and the ſhip ſo leaky, as to require conſtant pumping; with an additional charge of 62 French priſoners they had to take care of; and from whom, conſidering their weak ſtate, they had ſome reaſon to dread an attempt to riſe. Thus ſituated, on Sept. 5. to the eaſtward of the Banks of Newfoundland, they fell in with two ſhips, which ſtood after, and proved to be large French frigates. In courſe, ſeeing their ſituation, the frigates brought them to action, one on the Hector's quarter, the other on her bow. The Hector, though ſhe had 16 eighteen pounders mounted on her upper deck, could only find men to fight 13 of them, and thoſe ſo few in number, and ſo worn out with famine and fatigue, that they abſolutely had not ſtrength to haul up the mainſail or foreſail, ſeparately. In theſe circumſtances, they maintained an action of nearly four hours, in the courſe of which they loſt their fore and main maſts, and had upwards of 50 men and officers killed and wounded. The action began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till near 7, when the frigates thought proper to leave them. Their diſtreſs was now more excruciating than ever. In attempting to make ſome ſail upon a ſtick they had got up for a foremaſt, the mizen-maſt went away; and the water increaſed ſo much upon them, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty they could keep the ſhip free. So much

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were they worn out with famine and fatigue, that, out of the few people they had remaining able to move, four or five every day, for the ſpace of four days they remained in the ſhip after the action, dropped dead at the pumps. Towards the evening of the fourth day, when the water had increaſed upon them to 16 feet, and, indeed, they had given up all hopes of freeing the ſhip, they ſaw a ſail to windward, which bore down to them, (a ſnow from Liſbon bound to St John's.) The Captain and officers inſtantly determined to quit her. It took them ſome conſiderable time to get their people out, moſt of them being altogether helpleſs and worn out. Out of 400 men, including the priſoners they had on board when they ſailed from the Weſt Indies, ſcarcely 250 were taken on board the ſnow, the others having died with fatigue and famine, added to the wounds they received in the action, (amongſt thoſe are two lieutenants.) For three days they were in the ſnow, their diſtreſs, owing to want of water and proviſions, was beyond deſcription. Indeed, the bare idea of ſuch complicated miſery is moſt dreadful! What, then, muſt have been their ſituation?—it may in ſome degree be conceived, but it cannot be expreſſed.—The ſnow got in here the evening of the 8th inſt. Every aſſiſtance poſſible was given to the diſtreſſed objects on board of her, and next morning they were carried to the hoſpital, few of them being able to walk. Out of 250 that were taken out of the Hector, ſcarcely 140 were carried on ſhore, and many of them in ſuch a ſituation, that their lives are deſpaired of. I ſaw moſt of them at the hoſpital; and ſuch a ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs, I really believe, was never beheld. Capt. Bourchier was very much wounded in the action; he had a ſhot through his ſhoulder, and another through his back. Since he has been on ſhore, it is thought he'll recover. The ſurviving officers are, Capt. Drury, of the navy, a paſſenger; Capt. Bourne of marines; four lieutenants of the ſhip, and a lieutenant of a marching regiment; the maſter, ſurgeon, purſer, and three or four midſhipmen. I never in my life ſaw men ſo emaciated: The nails tore off their fingers—eyes ſunk—hands and legs ſwoln to a monſtrous ſize!——But I fear I have dwelt too long on this tale of woe."

Capt. Bourchier's account of the loſs of the Hector.

The following is a narrative of my proceedings, from the time I left Port-Royal, Jamaica, till my arrival at St John's, Newfoundland.

July 23. Early in the morning we got under ſail, and proceeded for Bluefields, in order to join the convoy bound to Europe, under Rear-Adm. Greaves. The number of men on board then was 358, including 62 French and American priſoners, 27 invalid ſoldiers, 7 officers, and 39 ſerjeants, corporals, and privates of different regiments. The ſhip was pierced for 74 guns, but mounted only 52.

26. I joined Adm. Greaves, and received orders to put myſelf under his command, and proceed with him and the trade for England.

Except the daily decreaſe of the ſhip's company, by death, nothing material happened till Aug. 22. when, in lat. 32, 25, N. long. 75, 53, W. we loſt ſight of the fleet, owing to light airs of wind and calms, the ſhip ſailing badly, and being then a great way a-ſtern. Every means was uſed to join the Admiral again, but in vain; and the maſts, ſails, and rigging being in a very bad ſtate, I thought it prudent to make the beſt of our way to the eaſtward, which we did, without interruption, till Sept. 5, when, in lat. 39, 50, N. long. 61, 0, W. about two in the morning, we perceived two ſail bearing down upon us, as if with an intention to engage us. Every thing was made ready for action, and in twenty minutes it commenced; one of the enemy upon the beam, and the other upon the quarter. They ſhifted their poſitions frequently during the fight, and did us a great deal of miſchief, which we could not poſſibly prevent, as our original (ſmall) complement had been much reduced, and there were upwards of thirty in the ſick liſt at that time. Encouraged by the flackneſs of our fire, they continued to engage us till half paſt day-light in the morning, but then thought proper to ſheer off, and make ſail from us, proving to be two large frigates, ſince known to be the Aigle, of 44 guns, taken by the Warwick, and La Gloire, under French colours, with a ſchooner attending them. One of them carried 24 pounders, as we judged by ſeveral ſhot from her of that weight, which were found on board L'Hector. The foremaſt was very badly wounded in two places; one maſt ſhot quite through, about 7 feet below the yard, and another near half way up from the fore-caſtle deck; the mizen

maſt and bowſprit alſo were ſhot through; the ſails ſo much ſhattered as to be ſcarce worth repairing; four main and ſeven fore ſhrouds, the main and ſpring ſtays, together with the greateſt part of the running rigging, fore and aft, almoſt totally deſtroyed; ſeveral ſhot in the hull, and ſome between wind and water. Nine men were killed, and thirty-three wounded; amongſt the former was Lieut. Tothill, and the latter myſelf, having my right arm and back ſo much ſhattered, as to be obliged to be carried off the deck about the middle of the action.

The behaviour of the officers and men upon this occaſion was every way equal to my wiſhes, and deſerves my warmeſt acknowledgements; but the number of the latter was too ſmall to enable them to give that account of the enemy, that I may venture to ſay, in a proper ſituation, could have been done. I muſt alſo, in juſtice to Capt. Drury, who was a paſſenger with me, obſerve, that I received very great aſſiſtance from him before I was wounded, and that his gallantry and conduct afterwards was highly meritorious.

We knotted, ſpliced, and did every thing that was poſſible to put the ſhip into a condition for proceeding on her voyage; but for want of the neceſſary articles that could not very well have been diſpenſed with, even in a well-manned and good-conditioned ſhip, things were in ſuch a ſituation, that it was judged neceſſary to bear up for Halifax; and the wind favouring our deſign, we ſhaped our courſe for that place; but about ſun-ſet, we deſcried the two frigates from the maſt head, ſtanding towards us, and finding it impoſſible to engage them with any proſpect of ſucceſs, we ſtood to the N. E. in hope of falling in with ſome of the Newfoundland cruiſers upon the Banks.

Sept. 8. The weather began to grow ſqually, and the rigging and ſails to require conſtant repair; James Paul, ſeaman, died of his wounds.

10. Lieut. Harvey, and Patrick Brickley, ſeamen, died: the wind increaſing.

11. A very heavy ſwell: in the morning rolled away the main topmaſt: ſaved the maſt and ſail.

12. John Donnavan died: the wind began to abate: got down the ſtump of the main topmaſt: unbent the mainſail to repair, and bent the main topſail in its room.

15. Calm weather: got up the broken topmaſt.

16. Set the topſail, and bent the repaired mainſail. Robert Wade, and Mathew Rawſtone, ſeamen, died.

17. The wind began to blow ſtrong, and the 18th increaſed to a gale, which obliged us to bring to under the mainſail: but the jack giving way, and the ſail being much worn, it was driven from the yard. The wind and ſea increaſing in the evening, the fore topmaſt went by the board at ſix o'clock, and the mainmaſt ſoon after, cloſe to the partners of the upper deck, which carried away the mizenmaſt five feet above the poop: the fore-yard went in the ſlings, and the tiller broke in the rudder-head at the ſame time. In this dreadful ſituation, the oven got looſe upon the main deck, and killed Edward Tracey, the ſhip's corporal. The ſea was extremely agitated the whole night: the ſhip began to grow leaky, and laboured ſo much, that the rudder broke in the morning, and we were obliged to clear it from the ſtern poſt. At noon the wind abated a little, and the water in the hold was reduced pretty low, with pumping; but from that time the pumps were kept conſtantly at work.

19. We found a leak under the orlop deck, on the larboard ſide, which increaſing very much, and the ſhip labouring exceedingly, obliged us to throw overboard ſeveral of the guns: fothered a ſail, and got it under the bottom.

22. We threw over-board fourteen 18 and nine 9 pounders, to eaſe the ſhip, but with very little effect. In the morning we found the lower deck much ſunk, and two of the orlop beams had fallen into the hold: threw over-board the lower-deck guns. John Dellis, ſeaman, and Mr Harpley, the acting carpenter, died with fatigue.

23. James Freeman, William Taylor, John M'Intire, and John Price, died.

24. John Jordan, and Edward Morris, died. Employed fothering a ſail, to put under the bottom.

25. David Mann, and John Morris, died.

26. Thomas White died; and by this time we had loſt ſeven of the French priſoners. We had a ſmall ſail upon the foremaſt, and another upon the mizenmaſt: but whenever we attempted to looſe them, the weather was ſo bad, and the canvas ſo much worn, that they generally ſplit to pieces.

27.

27. The chain-plates forward giving way, the foremaſt went by the board. John Williams died. Fothered another ſail for the bottom.

Our misfortunes ſeemed now to be drawing to a concluſion; and from this time we had no other view, than to keep the ſhip above water till the Almighty ſhould ſend ſomething to our aſſiſtance, or think proper to put an end to our miſeries, which we could not but expect would be ere long, as our water was all ſpoiled by the leaks increaſing and filling the hold; and there was only a trifling quantity of ſpirits remaining to keep us from famiſhing. Add to this, we had no rudder; our maſts were all gone; and the laſt ſail was under the ſhip's bottom, with fothering to ſtop the leaks. In this dreadful condition however, by the noble example of Capt. Drury and the officers of the ſhip, the pumps were kept going till

Oct. 3. when we deſcried a ſail ſtanding towards us. This was a joyful moment; and nothing leſs could have ſaved us from periſhing, for the water gained upon us ſo faſt, and the people were ſo diſpirited and worn with fatigue at the pumps, that nature could not have ſupported it much longer, as the four laſt days we had neither water nor ſpirits.

The Hawke ſnow (letter of marque) from Liſbon, came under our ſtern, took out ſome of the men, ſtaid by us all night, and ſhifted the remainder in the morning. She was commanded by Capt. John Hill, of Dartmouth, whoſe worth is far above my praiſe. His humanity in taking ſo many men on board, at the riſque of himſelf, his people, and veſſel, and cheerfully throwing overboard great part of his cargo to accommodate them after they were there, is deſerving of the greateſt commendations. Owing to their confined ſituation in the ſnow, and the want of water, (the laſt caſk of which was broached the day we made the land), many of the people died before, and ſeveral after, we arrived at St John's. On Nov. 23. I arrived in England, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Portland. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my obligations to Vice Adm. Campbell, for his great humanity and attention to me, and my miſerable ſurviving fellow-ſufferers; to that I muſt, in a great meaſure, attribute the recovery of my health, for when I reached Newfoundland, I was ſo emaciated, my life could ſcarcely be expected; and I cannot be ſufficiently thankful to Providence, for ſupporting and preſerving me through ſuch diſtreſſes, with the addition of ſeveral wounds, from which my right arm is I fear, rendered uſeleſs.

JOHN BOURCHIER.

Capt. Inglefield has given the following narrative of his miraculous eſcape with his pinnace crew after quitting the Centaur, previous to her foundering.

In the afternoon of Sept. 23. the weather again threatened, and in ſqualls blew ſtrong; the ſea ran high, and one of the boats, the yawl, ſtove along-ſide, and ſunk. As the evening approached, the ſhip appeared little more than ſuſpended in the water. There was no certainty that ſhe would ſwim from one minute to another; and the love of life, which I believe never ſhewed itſelf later in the approach to death, began now to level all diſtinctions. It was impoſſible indeed for any man to deceive himſelf with a hope of being ſaved upon a raft in ſuch a ſea; beſides that, the ſhip in ſinking, it was probable, would carry every thing down with her in a vortex, to a certain diſtance.

It was near five o'clock, when, coming from my cabin, I obſerved a number of people looking very anxiouſly over the ſide: and looking myſelf, I ſaw that ſeveral men had forced the pinnace, and that more were attempting to get in. I had immediate thoughts of ſecuring this boat before ſhe might be ſunk by numbers. There appeared not more than a moment for conſideration: to remain and periſh with the ſhip's company, whom I could not be any longer of uſe to; or ſeize the opportunity which ſeemed the only way of eſcaping, and leave the people whom I had been ſo well ſatisfied with on a variety of occaſions, that I thought I could give my life to preſerve them. This indeed was a painful conflict, and which I believe no man can deſcribe, nor any man have a juſt idea of, who has not been in a ſimilar ſituation.

The love of life prevailed—I called to Mr Rainy, the maſter, the only officer upon deck, deſired him to follow me, and immediately deſcended into the boat, at the after-part of the chains, but not without great difficulty got the boat clear from the ſhip; twice the number that the boat would carry puſhing to get in, and many jumping into the water. Mr Baylis, a young gentleman fifteen

years

years of age, leaped from the chains after the boat had got off, and was taken in. The boat falling aſtern became expoſed to the ſea, and we endeavoured to pull her bow round to keep her to the break of the ſea, and to paſs to windward of the ſhip; but in the attempt ſhe was nearly filled; the ſea ran too high, and the only probability of living, was keeping her before the wind.

It was then that I became ſenſible how little, if any thing better, our condition was than that of thoſe who remained in the ſhip: at beſt, it appeared to be only a prolongation of a miſerable exiſtence. We were altogether 12 in number, in a leaky boat, with one of the gun-wales ſtove, in nearly the middle of the Weſtern Ocean, without compaſs, without quadrant, without ſail, without great coat or cloak, all very thinly cloathed, in a gale of wind, with a great ſea running! It was now five o'clock in the evening; and in half an hour we loſt ſight of the ſhip. Before it was dark, a blanket was diſcovered in the boat. This was immediately bent to one of the ſtretchers, and under it, as a ſail, we ſcudded all night, in expectation of being ſwallowed up by every wave, it being with great difficulty that we could ſometimes clear the boat of the water before the return of the next great ſea; all of us half drowned, and ſitting, except thoſe who bailed, at the bottom of the boat: and without having really periſhed, I am ſure no people ever endured more. In the morning the weather grew moderate, the wind having ſhifted to the ſouthward, as we diſcovered by the ſun. Having ſurvived the night, we began to recollect ourſelves, and to think of our future preſervation.

When we quitted the ſhip, the wind was at N. W. or N. N. W. Fayall had bore E. S. E. 250 or 260 leagues. Had the wind continued for five or ſix days, there was a probabilty that running before the ſea we might have fallen in with ſome one of the Weſtern Iſlands. The change of wind was death to theſe hopes; for ſhould it come to blow, we knew there would be no preſerving life but by running before the ſea, which would carry us again to the northward, where we muſt ſoon afterwards periſh.

Upon examining what we had to ſubſiſt on, I found a bag of bread, a ſmall ham, a ſingle piece of pork, two quart bottles of water, and a few French cordials. The wind continued to the ſouthward for eight or nine days, and providentially never blew ſo ſtrong but that we could keep the ſide of the boat to the ſea; but we were always moſt miſerably wet and cold. We kept a ſort of a reckoning; but the ſun and ſtars being ſometimes hid from us for twenty-four hours, we had no very good opinion of our navigation. We judged at this period, that we had made nearly an E. N. E. courſe, ſince the firſt night's run, (which had carried us to the S. E.), and expected to ſee the iſland of Corvo. In this, however, we were diſappointed, and we feared that the ſoutherly wind had driven us far to the northward. Our prayers were now for a northerly wind. Our condition began to be truly miſerable, both from hunger and cold; for on the fifth day we had diſcovered that our bread was nearly all ſpoiled by ſalt water, and it was neceſſary to go to an allowance. One biſcuit divided into twelve morſels for breakfaſt, and the ſame for dinner; the neck of a bottle broke off, with the cork in, ſerved for a glaſs, and this filled with water was the allowance for twenty-four hours to each man. This was done without any ſort of partiality or diſtinction; but we muſt have periſhed ere this, had we not caught ſix quarts of rain water; and this we could not have been bleſſed with, had we not found in the boat a pair of ſheets, which by accident had been put there. Theſe were ſpread when it rained, and when thoroughly wet, wrung into the kidd with which we bailed the boat. With this ſhort allowance, which was rather tantalizing than ſuſtaining, in our comfortleſs condition, we began to grow very feeble, and our clothes being continually wet, our bodies were in many places chafed into ſores.

On the 13th day it fell calm, and ſoon after a breeze of wind ſprang up from the N. N. W. and blew to a gale; ſo that we run before the ſea at the rate of five or ſix miles an hour under our blanket, till we judged we were to the ſouthward of Fayall, and to the weſtward 60 leagues; but blowing ſtrong we could not attempt to ſteer for it. Our wiſhes were now for the wind to ſhift to the weſtward. This was the 15th day we had been in the boat, and we had only one day's bread, and one bottle of water remaining of a ſecond ſupply of rain. Our ſufferings were now as great as human

ſtrength

ſtrength could bear, but we were convinced that good ſpirits were a better ſupport than great bodily ſtrength; for on this day Thomas Matthews, Quarter-Maſter, the ſtouteſt man in the boat, periſhed from hunger and cold: on the day before he had complained of want of ſtrength in his throat, as he expreſſed it, to ſwallow his morſel, and in the night drank ſalt water, grew delirious, and died without a groan. As it became next to a certainty that we ſhould all periſh in the ſame manner in a day or two, it was ſomewhat comfortable to reflect, that dying of hunger was not ſo dreadful as our imaginations had repreſented. Others had complained of the ſymptoms in their throats; ſome had drank their own urine; and all but myſelf, had drank ſalt water.

As yet deſpair and gloom had been ſucceſsfully prohibited, and as the evenings cloſed in, the men had been encouraged by turns to ſing a ſong, or relate a ſtory, inſtead of a ſupper: but this evening I found it impoſſible to raiſe either. As the night came on, it fell calm, and about midnight a breeze of wind ſprang up, we gueſſed from the weſtward by the ſwell; but there not being a ſtar to be ſeen, we were afraid of running out of our way, and waited impatiently for the riſing ſun to be our compaſs.

As ſoon as the dawn appeared, we found the wind to be exactly as we had wiſhed, at W. S. W. and immediately ſpread our ſail, running before the ſea at the rate of four miles an hour. Our laſt breakfaſt had been ſerved with the bread and water remaining, when John Gregory, Quarter-Maſter, declared with much confidence that he ſaw the land in S. E. We had ſeen fog-banks ſo often, which had the appearance of land, that I did not truſt myſelf to believe it, and cautioned the people (who were extravagantly elated) that they might not feel the effects of diſappointment; till at length one of them broke out into a moſt immoderate ſwearing fit of joy, which I could not reſtrain, and declared he had never ſeen land in his life if what he now ſaw was not it.

We immediately ſhaped our courſe for it, though on my part with very little faith. The wind freſhened; the boat went through the water at the rate of five or ſix miles an hour; and in two hours time the land was plainly ſeen by every man in the boat, but at a very great diſtance; ſo that we did not reach it before ten at night. It muſt have been at leaſt twenty leagues from us when firſt diſcovered; and I cannot help remarking with much thankfulneſs, on the providential favour ſhewn to us in this inſtance.

In every part of the horizon, except where the land was diſcovered, there was ſo thick a haze, that we could not have ſeen any thing for more than three or four leagues. Fayall, by our reckoning, bore E. by N. which courſe we were ſteering, and, in a few hours, had not the ſky opened for our preſervation, we ſhould have increaſed our diſtance from the land, got to the eaſtward, and of courſe miſſed all the iſlands. As we approached the land, our belief had ſtrengthened that it was Fayall. The iſland of Pico, which might have revealed it to us had the weather been perfectly clear, was at this time capped with clouds; and it was ſome time before we were quite ſatisfied, having traverſed for two hours a great part of the iſland, where the ſteep and rocky ſhore refuſed us a landing. This circumſtance was bore with much impatience, for we had flattered ourſelves that we ſhould meet with freſh water at the firſt part of the land we might approach; and being diſappointed, the thirſt of ſome had increaſed anxiety almoſt to a degree of madneſs; ſo that we were near making the attempt to land in ſome places where the boat muſt have been daſhed to pieces by the ſurf. At length we diſcovered a fiſhing canoe, which conducted us into the road of Fayall about midnight; but where the regulation of the port did not permit us to land till examined by the health-officers; however I did not think much of ſleeping this night in the boat, our pilot having brought us ſome refreſhments of bread, wine, and water. In the morning we were viſited by Mr Graham, the Engliſh Conſul, whoſe humane attention made very ample amends for the formality of the Portugueſe. Indeed I can never ſufficiently expreſs the ſenſe I have of his kindneſs and humanity, both to myſelf and people; for I believe it was the whole of his employment, for ſeveral days, contriving the beſt means of reſtoring us to health and ſtrength. It is true, I believe, there never were more pitiable objects. Some of the ſtouteſt men belonging to the Centaur were obliged to be ſupported through the ſtreets of Fayall. Mr Rainy, the Maſter, and myſelf,

myſelf, were, I think, in better health than the reſt: but I could not walk without being ſupported; and for ſeveral days, with the beſt and moſt comfortable proviſions of diet and lodging, we grew rather worſe than better.

J. N. INGLEFIELD.

Fayall, Octber 13. 1782.

Names of the officers and men who were ſaved in the pinnace.

Capt. Inglefield; Thomas Rainy, Maſter; Robert Bayles, Midſhipman; James Clark, Surgeon's Mate; Timothy Sullivan, Captain's Coxſwain; John Gregory, Quarter-Maſter; Charles M'Carty, Charles Flinn, — Gallohar, Theodore Hutchins, Thomas Stevenſon, ſeamen. Thomas Matthews, Quarter-Maſter, died in the boat the day before they ſaw the land.

Names of the officers left in the ſhip, ſuppoſed to have periſhed

John Jordan, 1ſt Lieutenant; —— Trelevan, 2d; George Lindſay, 3d: —— Scott, 4th; —— Breton, 5th; John Bell, Captain of Marines; Thomas Hunter, Purſer; —— Williamſon, Surgeon; Thomas Wood, Boatſwain; Charles Penlarick, Gunner; Allan Woodriff, Carpenter; Meſſrs. Dobſon, Warden, Hay, Everart, Minſhaw, Sampſon, Lindſay, Chalmers, Thomas, and Young, Mates and Midſhipmen.

SCOTLAND.

Glaſgow, Nov. 7. In conſequence of the new arrangement that has lately taken place with regard to the London poſt, the merchants of this city, and the places adjacent, have an additional day allowed them for the diſpatch of their letters for the America and Weſt-India packets, as the mail which leaves this city at eight o'clock on Saturday, reaches London as ſoon as that which is diſpatched *via* Edinburgh on the preceding evening. By this arrangement, the trade have the benefit of receiving an additional day's letters before they have occaſion to write the America and Weſt India diſpatches. The arrival on Monday morning, too, of a mail from London, cannot fail to be of great benefit to trade; as by this means the merchants have it in their power to anſwer the letters by this mail, by the expreſs which leaves Glaſgow that morning, and reaches London in four days.

A plan for eſtabliſhing a Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Glaſgow, comprehending the towns of Paiſley, Greenock, Port-Glaſgow, and places adjacent, has been ſubmitted, by the Lord Provoſt, to the conſideration of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of theſe towns; and many reſpectable gentlemen of all ranks are already become members. The object of this inſtitution is, to promote and improve ſuch branches of trade as are peculiar to this country—to eſtabliſh local rules for the convenience and aſſiſtance of foreign and inland traders and manufacturers—to diſcuſs all memorials and repreſentations from members of the Chamber, in matters regarding trade—to afford them aſſiſtance and relief in negotiating public buſineſs—to aſſiſt in procuring redreſs in any grievance, hardſhip, or oppreſſion, affecting any particular branch of trade or manufacture—to conſider all matters reſpecting the corn-laws in this part of the united kingdom, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the induſtrious poor; and, in general, to take cognizance of every matter and thing in the leaſt degree connected with the intereſts of commerce or manufactures. The management is to be committed to the care of thirty directors, to be choſen from the moſt intelligent claſs of merchants and manufacturers.

P. S. This inſtitution was finally eſtabliſhed upon Thurſday, Jan. 2. 1783; when, at a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the members, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen Directors for the year. Patrick Colquhoun, Chairman; James M'Gregor, Deputy-Chairman; John Glaſford, Ja. Denniſton ſen. Wm. Cuningham, J. Campbell, (Clathie.), William French, James Somervell, Henry Riddell, Robert Dunmore, John Robertſon, William Coats, John Laurie, George Bogle, Robert Cowan, Gilbert Hamilton, Archibald Graham, James Gammell, Hugh Moody, John Stirling, John Brown jun. Walter Stirling, James Finlay, William Lang, David Dale, Dougal Ballantine, Alex. M'Alpin, Robert Fulton, John Wilſon, and William Carlile.

On the 27th of November was brought before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, John M'Affee, who was tried before the Circuit Court at Inverary in September [p. 500.], for a forgery of the twenty-ſhilling notes of the Britiſh Linen Company, and againſt whom a verdict was then returned, finding him guilty,

guilty, art and part, of forging the promiſſory notes of the ſaid Company, and alſo of iſſuing four of the notes. This verdict was certified by the Judge upon the circuit to the High Court of Juſticiary here. M'Affee having applied to be heard by couſel in bar of judgement, it was contended, that the forgery was confeſſedly perpetrated in the city of Dublin in Ireland, and being without the juriſdiction of the court, was not an offence againſt the laws of this country; and, ſecondly, that the *iſſuing only*, when not joined to the actual forgery, was not a crime by the law of Scotland puniſhable with death. The court, after long pleadings, were unanimouſly of opinion, That a forgery, perpetrated to take effect in this kingdom, in whatever country the ſame may have been executed, was death; and that the fraudulently uttering and uſing notes, knowing them to be forged, was by the law of Scotland a capital crime. They therefore repelled both objections, and ſentenced M'Afee to be hanged in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday Jan. 8. next; and he was executed accordingly.

The following letter from the Provoſt of Dundee, with the freedom of that borough, has been preſented to Lord Rodney; to which his Lordſhip returned the polite anſwer ſubjoined.

Letter, the Provoſt of Dundee to Lord Rodney.

MY LORD, *Dundee, Nov.* 13. 1782.

THE glorious actions atchieved by your Lordſhip, while they add luſtre to the Britiſh arms, merit highly every return of gratitude from your country.

Animated by this principle, the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, repreſenting the Corporation of Dundee, have directed me, in the moſt reſpectful terms to acknowledge their high ſenſe of the eminent ſervices performed by your Lordſhip to the Britiſh empire, and particularly of that deciſive victory over its enemies on the 12th of April laſt; a victory equally ſplendid and beneficial in its conſequences, and which will ever ſtand diſtinguiſhed in the annals of a country where naval merit is the chief boaſt.

Ambitious, my Lord, to ſee a name ſo illuſtrious ranked among their citizens, they have done themſelves the honour to preſent your Lordſhip with the freedom of their Corporation, which will be delivered by Mr Dempſter, their repreſentative in Parliament.

The ſentiments from which this mark of their reſpect is offered, will, they flatter themſelves, render it acceptable to your Lordſhip.—I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant, JOHN PITCAIRN, *Provoſt*

His Lordſhip's Anſwer.

SIR, *London, Dec.* 10. 1782.

YOUR repreſentative Mr Dempſter, has delivered to me your obliging letter, accompanied with the freedom of the town of Dundee.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to ſignify to every individual Member of your Corporation the juſt ſenſe of the honour they have been pleaſed to confer on me, by admitting me to the freedom of one of the moſt conſiderable maritime towns in the northern part of Great Britain.

It cannot but be flattering to me, to find my conduct, while I had the honour to command his Majeſty's fleets, has met with the approbation of gentlemen ſo peculiarly intereſted in the naval glory of our country.

My particular thanks are alſo due, Sir, to you, for the elegant and obliging expreſſions with which you have been pleaſed to accompany ſo honourable a mark of the partiality of your Good Town towards me.

I beg you will permit me to ſubſcribe myſelf, with every reſpect, Sir, your much obliged, and moſt obedient humble ſervant, RODNEY.

PREFERMENTS.

In the September Magazine we inſerted from the London Gazette, the nomination of David Rae Eſq; to be one of the Lords of Seſſion. His Majeſty's letter appointing him is dated September 6. The letter was preſented to the Court on November 11. when it ſat down for the winter-ſeſſion, upon which day he entered upon trials as Lord Probationer; and on the 14th he took his ſeat by the title of *Lord Efkgrove*.

Neil Ferguſſon, Eſq; Advocate, is appointed one of the Aſſeſſors of the city of Edinburgh in the room of Lord Efkgrove.

John Swinton of Swinton, Eſq; Advocate, ſheriff-depute of Perthſhire, is appointed one of the Lords of Seſſion in the room of Lord Covington deceaſed [p. 615] On December 19. he preſented his Majeſty's letter to the Court, and entered upon his trials as Lord Probationer. He took his ſeat on the 21ſt by the title of *Lord Swinton*.

William Nairne, Eſq; of Dunſinnan, Advocate, is appointed ſheriff-depute of Perthſhire in the room of Lord Swinton.

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 9. 1781, to December 10. 1782; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c. [43 716.]

Chriſtened			Buried			Decreaſed in the burials this year 1791.
Males	8808	17101	Males	9131	17918	
Females	8293		Females	8787		

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	5320	20 and 30	1479	60 and 70	1515	100	6	104	1
	2 and 5	1221	30 and 40	1846	70 and 80	970	101	2	105	1
	5 and 10	536	40 and 50	2164	80 and 90	415	102	1	109	1
	10 and 20	629	50 and 60	1777	90 and 100	51	103	1		

Diſeaſes.						*Caſualties.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	566	Diabetes	1	Meaſles	170	Bit by a mad dog	1
Aged	1193	Dropſy	962	Mortification	199	Burnt	26
Ague	5	Evil	15	Palſy	73	Drowned	125
Apoplexy and Sud.	276	Fever, ditto malignant ſcarlet, ſpotted, and purples	2552	Pleuriſy	17	Exceſſive Drinking	4
Aſthma and Phthiſick	228	Fiſtula	2	Quinſy	7	Executed	11
Bedridden	39	Flux	34	Rheumatiſm	7	Found Dead	4
Bleeding	5	French Pox	58	Rickets	1	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	67
Bloody Flux	4	Gout	52	Scurvy	5	Killed themſelves	25
Burſten and Rupture	13	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	42	Small Pox	636	Murdered	4
Cancer	58	Grief	3	Sore Throat	5	Overlaid	2
Canker	4	Headach	2	Sores and Ulcers	10	Poiſoned	2
Chicken Pox	5	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	16	Stoppage in Stom.	9	Scalded	2
Childbed	140	Impoſthume	6	Swelling	1	Shot	1
Cholic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	6	Inflammation	193	Teeth	496	Suffocated	9
Cold	18	Jaundice	67	Thruſh	82		
Conſumption	4861	Lethargy	7	Vomit. and Looſneſs	3		
Convulſions	4333	Overgrown	2	Worms	12		
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	78	Lunatic	56				

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1782.

	Buried in the city. Males.	Femal.	Total.
January	24	31	55
February	35	27	62
March	28	43	71
April	26	31	57
May	30	31	61
June	34	31	65
July	24	31	55
Auguſt	28	34	62
September	24	36	60
October	36	26	62
November	44	50	94
December	42	57	99
Total	375	428	803

Between	Age.	No.
	Under 2 years	255
	2 & 5	109
	5 & 10	64
	10 & 20	35
	20 & 30	32
	30 & 40	37
	40 & 50	50
	50 & 60	59
	60 & 70	73
	70 & 80	60
	80 & 90	23
	90 & 100	6
Increaſed 161.		

Beſides theſe, many perſons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, Weſt kirk, Chapel of Eaſe of that pariſh, Caldon, and in Lady Yeſter's church-yard.

Diſeaſes, &c.										
Aged	99	Chincough	26	Drowned	11	Meaſles	32	Teething	65	
Aſthma	17	Conſumption	213	Executed	3	Mortification	1			
Bowelhive	30			Fever	109	Palſy	1			
Burnt	1	Convulſions	1	Gout	1	Small pox	138			
Cancer	2	Cramp	1	Gravel	1	Stillborn	39			
Childbed	4	Dropſy	3	Killed by fall	1	Suddenly	13			

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